

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1850.

[SIXPENCE.]

## AN EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT.

THE great question of National Education is adjourned *sine die*. Our statesmen do not care to embarrass themselves with it. It is too difficult for their strength, too complicated for their perseverance, and too dangerous to their power for their courage to attempt, and so they let it alone. And while this unhappy result is to be deplored, it is not to be wondered at. Where can we expect a leader of parties in the House of Commons, who, by placing the education of the people in the hands of the Established Church, will run the risk of letting loose against him and his adherents, not only the angry tongues of Dissent, but the damaging votes of the multitudinous Dissenters? Even the Dissenters cannot expect a statesman to ignore, in such a question, the claims of the Church of England, and take cognizance of them alone. Statesmanship between the two falls disheartened to the ground; and if any one aspiring to the name of a legislator attempts the compromise of secular education, the belligerents cease their strife for awhile to run foul of him, and to belabour him with the charges of atheism and infidelity. In short, public men, although they cannot but see that a mighty evil is in existence, and that it is increasing day by day amongst us, cannot touch the question. The present state of men's minds forbids a remedy as gigantic as the evil, and will tolerate no other attempts to cope with it than isolated and partial ones.

The friends of the cause cannot but rejoice, therefore, when any new movement is made, however partial or local it may be, which has a tendency to diminish the awful ignorance in which the children of the poor are allowed to grow up in this country. Among recent attempts of this kind, the most remarkable, and the most promising of future good, is that which we owe to the energy and philanthropy of the gentleman who holds the office of stipendiary magistrate in Liverpool. Mr. Rushton has proposed a plan to the

parochial and municipal authorities of that great town, by which he hopes to diminish the cost of prosecuting and punishing the young children of the poor who are brought before him for offences against property, and of rescuing them, at the same time, from the certain destruction, bodily and spiritual, in which they are engulfed by the present system. The magistrates of Liverpool—a town that, notwithstanding all its opulence and charity, teems with poverty, degradation, and vice—presented a petition four years ago, in which they prayed the House of Commons to order an investigation into the whole subject of Juvenile Crime. In that petition they selected the cases of fourteen children who had been several times convicted of theft before them, and committed, and re-committed to prison, at a large expense to the community. Not one of those fourteen children could write, and only one of them could read, and that very imperfectly. The first, at the age of eighteen, had been sixteen times committed to prison, and cost the Corporation of Liverpool a sum, omitting fractions, of £129; the second, at the age of sixteen, had been convicted twelve times, at a cost of £71; the third, at twelve years of age, had been convicted ten times, and cost £74; the fourth, at twelve years, had been convicted nine times, and cost £71; and the fifth, at twelve years, had been convicted eight times, and cost £47. We need not run through the entire list, which is but a repetition of the same story—repeated convictions, repeated punishments, and repeated returns to their old courses of crime. The youngest of these children, at nine years of age, had cost Liverpool £64 18s. in punishment. The total cost of the fourteen was £889 1s. The petitioners—who were men of station and fortune, rich merchants and rate-payers, exercising the respectable functions of the unpaid magistracy—found, upon investigating the possibility of reforming such offenders as these, that, in the small Reformatory Asylum at Warwick, much good had been effected; that in eight years, from 1833 to 1841, 77 young

boys had been admitted, of whom 44 had been converted into useful, honest, and self-supporting members of society; and that the expense of reforming these outcasts had been only one-fourth of the expense attendant upon punishing, without reforming, the young criminals of Liverpool whose cases they cited. Parliament took no particular notice of this important statement. The petition was tossed upon the table, where it lay for the customary time, until it found its way to the limbo of all such documents. It was hoped by the magistrates of Liverpool that Government would so far aid the object which they had in view, as to introduce a bill permitting counties and boroughs to establish reformatory asylums. Nothing, however, was done; the subject dropped, and the evil grew. Wicked fathers and mothers traded as before upon the crimes of their young children, and sent them out into the streets to steal. Thus, a threefold loss, of which it is difficult to say which was the most deplorable, was inflicted upon the community: first, there was the loss of property caused by their depredations; secondly, there was the loss of money expended in their punishment and maintenance in prison; and, third, there was the loss to the commonwealth caused by their incapacity to pursue any honourable calling. Mr. Rushton, who, more than any other magistrate of Liverpool, was cognisant of the whole extent of this evil, despairing either of the active or passive aid of the Government, was led to consider what could be done without it. After earnest study of the whole subject, he penned and published a letter to the Town Council and Select Vestry of Liverpool, in which he recapitulated the painful and convincing evidence placed before the House of Commons, and added some new and equally flagrant instances of the expensive mischief of the present system of dealing with young criminals. He cited, more especially, the cases of three brothers, the sons of a man who traded upon their offences. The eldest was fourteen, the second was nine, and the third was eight years old, at the time the letter was written. The



DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MEMBERS OF THE PEACE CONGRESS FOR FRANKFORT.—(SEE NEXT PAGE).



first had been twenty-four times in custody for theft, the second eight times, and the third six times. The two younger children were small of their age, and their faces were not entirely visible above the dock at which they stood before the magistrate. These children, said Mr. Rushton, "were trained by a vicious father to the work of plunder; he taught them how to steal with dexterity, and he used them as a means of supplying himself with a luxurious existence. Time after time," added the benevolent magistrate, "I have remanded these infants, and after certain periods of delay I have sent them by night to places where they might have a chance of escape from their father who is destroying them; but the father has discovered them, and having no power to detain the children, his commands have been obeyed, and here is the sad result." Mr. Rushton feeling that these children were not moral agents, and that they might, under proper management, if the father could be prevented from exercising any authority over them, be trained into useful members of society, proposed to the Town Council and Select Vestry of Liverpool to try what could be done to reform them and all other children in similar circumstances who might be brought before him. The existing law is, it appears, sufficient for the purpose, and there only needs the co-operation of a public body to provide the funds. Mr. Rushton, therefore, proposed, as a matter of economy, as well as expediency and philanthropy, that the parish and municipality of Liverpool should appropriate a wing or section of their public school for pauper children at Kirkdale to the reception of children whose ignorance and evil training make them a burden upon the community. By the provisions of the Act of the 3rd and 4th Victoria, cap. 90, the Lord Chancellor may assign the persons of all children convicted of felony to the custody of any persons who are willing to take charge of them until they are twenty-one years of age. Mr. Rushton, instead of summarily convicting such children as those whose unhappy cases have been cited, proposed to send them for trial before the Borough Recorder and a jury, and, after conviction and punishment, to apply to the Lord Chancellor, on behalf of the select vestry, for the custody of their persons. They would thus be rescued from the mischievous control of wicked parents and vile associates, and, at a smaller expense than that of repeated prosecutions, be trained to habits of industry and order, and imbued with the principles of morality and religion. The public authorities of Liverpool, after earnest deliberation, finally resolved to try the experiment, and have voted the necessary funds for the purpose, amounting to £1200 per annum, and an outfit of 500 guineas. The parish and town will not necessarily be burdened with the support of these youths until they arrive at the legal age of self-government. The criminal will, in the first instance, be treated as a criminal until he shall be convinced of his errors and crimes, and will only be admitted to the privileges of industrial and educational training when he shall have qualified himself by a satisfactory probation. Being withdrawn from all evil influences, he will be placed within the sphere of beneficial influences, and the true work of his social elevation will begin. Taught a trade, and made to some extent a participator in the advantages of our civilisation, he will be fitted to go out into the busy world of life, with as fair a chance as if he had had a good father instead of a bad one; and will cease, at the usual period when the labour of a properly-trained youth becomes valuable to himself and to society, to be a burden upon any one. Of course, there will be failures. The children of the virtuous sometimes turn out ill; and it will be strange indeed, if a proportion of such boys as these do not prove incorrigible. But if even half of the cases turn out well, a triumph of humanity will have been achieved, of which Liverpool will have reason to be proud.

We shall look with anxious interest for the result. If that great town prove, by the practical working of this project, that it is cheaper to prevent than to punish crime, it will have been the means of conferring an inestimable boon, not only upon its swarming population of thieves and vagrants, but upon its rate-payers, and upon all great towns where similar misery, demoralisation, and crime exist. At all events, the experiment is a most important one, as regards the two great questions of "Crime" and "Education;" and its progress and results will, there can be no doubt, excite the attention of every statesman and philanthropist, as well as of every one concerned either in the administration of justice or in the education of the people.

### THE PEACE CONGRESS AT FRANKFORT.

The friends of peace, from various countries in Europe, and from the United States of America, are about to hold their third Congress at Frankfort-on-the-Maine. A large party of delegates and visitors, upwards of 500 in number, have proceeded from this country, special trains and steamers having been engaged to convey the company direct from London to Frankfort, via Dover, Calais, Malines, and Cologne. Of this number, 420 left the London-bridge station in a train of 24 carriages, specially engaged, at half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

A large number of delegates have arrived from the United States, including men of high influence, both in the literary and political world; and not the least interesting among the American delegates are two ministers, one of whom is a Red Indian, who, twelve years ago, was a hunter in the forests of the Far West; the other a coloured man, of pure negro descent; they are both gentlemanly and well-educated men, and are highly esteemed as ministers in America. The sittings of the Congress commenced in St. Paul's Church, on the morning of the 22d, and continued on the 23rd and 24th. Resolutions were submitted to the Congress, and fully discussed, affirming the impolicy and immorality of all war, and suggesting certain practical measures, tending to establish the peaceful relations of nations, and to provide efficient substitutes for war in the settlement of international disputes.

Elihu Burritt and the Rev. H. Richard, the secretaries of the London Peace Congress Committee, have been engaged during the last six weeks in visiting many of the most important cities and towns in Germany and Prussia, in each of which places they obtained interviews with some of the most influential men, by whom they were cordially received, and who manifested a warm sympathy in the proposal to hold the Congress in Germany. Their interview with the venerable Baron Humboldt, at Potsdam, was exceedingly interesting; a very general desire had been expressed that he should be nominated as president of the Congress, and Messrs. Burritt and Richard conveyed to him this invitation on the part of the committee, but his great age prevented him from accepting it. He expressed, however, his warm approval of the movement.

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

#### YORK RACES.—WEDNESDAY.

YORKSHIRE OAKS of 15 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. Shelley's Britania (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Wadlow's Harriott (Whitehouse), 2.  
PRODUCE STAKES of 100 sovs each.—Mr. Melkiam's The Italian (Templeman), 1. Mr. Jaques's Dauphin (Flatman), 2.  
HER MAJESTY'S PLATE of 100 gs.—Lord Stanley's Uriel (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Dawson's Priestess (Lye), 2.  
COLT SADDLING STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Wentworth's Azeth (J. Marson), 1. Mr. Oliver's Dancing Jack (Flatman), 2.  
PRINCE OF WALES'S STAKES of 10 sovs each, and 50 added.—Mr. Harrison's Trickstress (F. Butler), 1. Mr. H. Hill's Holthorpe (A. Day), 2.  
EBOR ST. LEGER of 25 sovs each, and 100 added.—Lord Enfield's William the Conqueror, 1. Mr. Dawson's Mark Tapley, 2.

#### THURSDAY.

BRAMHAM STAKES.—Mildew walked over.  
CHESTERFIELD STAKES.—Uriel, 1. St. Ann, 2.  
FILLY STAKES.—Tiff, 1. Lady Eden, 2.  
PRODUCE STAKES.—Mildew, 1. Mickleton, 2.  
THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Mark Tapley, 1. Clothworker, 2. Champion, 3.

#### GREAT YARMOUTH RACES.—TUESDAY.

VAUXHALL STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 25 added.—(Heats).—Mr. Stephenson's Dromedary colt (Thurgood), 1. Mr. Gurney's Bulfinch (J. Mann), 2.  
NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK STAKES (handicap) of 20 sovs each, with 100 added.—Lord J. Scott's Defaulter walked over.  
TRADES MEN'S TWO-YEARS-OLD STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Steven's Britannia (H. Crickmore), 1. Lord Stradbroke's ch f by Alpheus (Boyce), 2.  
BOROUGH MEMBERS' PLATE of £50.—Mr. Stephenson's Goodwood (Thurgood), 1. Mr. Harvey's Dover (Bartholomew), 2.  
THEATRE STAKES of 3 sovs each, with 20 added.—Mr. Woodcock's Present (F. Hindes), 1. Captain Broadley's Paul Jones (Owner), 2.

### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### FRANCE.

From Paris or the departments the only news that comes relates to the reception of the President Louis Napoleon at the various stages of his progress through the eastern provinces. It would appear that he was very well received in Lyons and other places which are regarded as the great hotbeds of Socialism and Red Republicanism.

On the evening of the 18th he arrived at Besançon, where he was received with the warmest demonstrations of applause. On the 19th he attended two balls, and reviewed the National Guard and troops of the line in the Champ de Mars. Vast numbers of persons crowded around the President wherever he went, ardently desirous of paying him every mark of respect and admiration. Louis Napoleon quitted Besançon in the afternoon of the 19th, and continued his journey, proceeding to Colmar, where he arrived on Tuesday last. He was expected at Strasburg on Wednesday. No particulars of his journey from Besançon had reached Paris; in the absence of which, rumours were afloat on Wednesday that Louis Napoleon had been fired at at Colmar; that the Republicans at Besançon, Colmar, and Mulhouse had exhibited the most turbulent demonstrations, and that several persons had been arrested. The atmosphere being so cloudy on that day, the French Government did not receive their usual daily telegraphic despatches, and therefore the truth of these reports could not be ascertained. They may, probably, be founded only on the confusion which occurred at the people's ball at Besançon, arising from the impertinent intrusion of some individuals, which induced General de Castillane to draw his sword, and compelled Louis Napoleon to retire when he would otherwise have remained for some time longer.

The President intends to remain but a short time in Paris on his return from his present tour. He will then proceed to Cherbourg, where preparations are already made to give him a flattering reception. A grand naval review is expected to take place there on the 3rd or 4th of September.

The *Bulletin de Paris* says that a man of note belonging to the Moderate party has received a letter from the Prince de Joinville, announcing his intention to offer himself for the Presidency when Louis Napoleon's term of office shall expire. The journal above-named states that "the Prince says textually that there are, in his opinion, no longer but two regimes possible in France, the hereditary and legitimate monarchy or a republic, but not a princely republic; and adds, what is still stranger, coming from a son of Louis Philippe, that it cannot any more be question of the monarchy of expedients which we had during the reign of his father." This intimation, it is said, has caused considerable sensation among the several parties in France.

The *Pouvoir* declares that the Legitimists, who had an interview with the Duke of Bordeaux, unanimously resolved to oppose any proposition which might be made to prolong the President's term of office.

M. Chelien, one of the editors of the *National*, was seized with apoplexy on Monday, and died a short time afterwards.

The celebrated novelist, M. de Balzac, died in Paris on Monday, after a protracted illness.

The damage done to the crops by the late rains has been much exaggerated; and though the harvest may prove less than the last, it gives every promise of being above the average.

#### DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

From the theatre of war there is no news whatever; both hostile armies still continue in presence, awaiting the opportunity of striking a blow with advantage.

From Copenhagen we learn that on the 7th inst. the King of Denmark contracted a morganatic marriage with Lola Rasmussen. The marriage was celebrated by the Bishop of Zealand. Mademoiselle Rasmussen was formerly a milliner, and was well known to the Copenhagen corps of officers. She then became acquainted with the King, and has now been raised to the rank of Baroness Danner. She has great influence over the King. Persons well-informed state that she exercises her influence in the revolutionary Danish sense, and was the person who induced the King to make such sudden concessions to the Casino Club in the Copenhagen revolution of 1848. This marriage is so far important, that it confirms the extinction of the Royal House of Denmark.

The *Hamburgh Nachrichten* says that in the last Cabinet Council the King expressed his determination that as soon as the succession to the throne should be fixed, which he hoped would be within a month, he would abdicate and resign the throne to his successor.

#### UNITED STATES.

The news this week from New York is to the 8th inst. In the Senate, the Compromise Bill, which had occupied the attention of the House for so many months, was finally disposed of, the bill being carried by a majority of 14. Subsequently an independent bill for the admission of California was discussed.

The disputed question of territory between Texas and New Mexico continued to create much anxiety. Information had been received at Washington that 1500 men had volunteered to march against New Mexico, but that the Governor awaited an answer from Washington, and the decision of the Texas Legislature. A President's message was daily expected, declaring his intention to protect New Mexico against any invasion by Texas.

The Secretaryship of the Interior, declined by Mr. Grier, had been offered to Mr. J. P. Kennedy, with a choice of the War Department.

A desperate affray had occurred at New York on the 5th inst., between the police and a mob composed of tailors, in which some lives were lost. The disturbance was caused by the tailors attacking the house of a man who was said to be working at prices below those usually charged.

On the 1st a large force of labourers left New Orleans to prosecute the Panama Railway.

On the 29th July, the ship *Alice Bentley*, from Liverpool, was lost near St. John's; crew and passengers saved.

#### CALIFORNIA.

From California we have accounts to the 1st of July. The amount of gold dust on freight and that in the hands of passengers, by this arrival from San Francisco, is understood to make the gross amount of nearly 3,000,000 dollars. All accounts represent that the production of gold will now immediately be greatly increased, the season for operations being just at hand, and prospects most favourable.

#### WEST INDIES.

We have accounts this week by the Royal mail steamer *Medway*, which dilate on the recent disastrous hurricane which swept over several of the West India islands on the 11th and 12th of July, the fact of which was made known by our last notice of events. A vast deal of property was destroyed, and many ships with valuable cargoes totally lost. Off Dominica, the ship *Osbert*, with 600 or 700 hogsheads of sugar, was wrecked, and the crew with difficulty saved by the exertions of the people on shore. Several other vessels were lost, and the whole bay was strewn with portions of the wreck. From Guadaloupe we learn that a sloop, with the American Consul on board, bound for Martinique, had left the former place on the morning of hurricane, and had not since been heard of. In Antigua the estates suffered severely, many buildings having been unroofed and considerable damage done to the trash-houses and out-buildings. In Martinique serious injury had occurred to the shipping, and a Government steamer was despatched in quest of the missing vessels. The island of St. Vincent escaped the visitation of the storm.

The reports of the growing crops from Barbadoes are very favourable. The next sugar crop is likely to be an abundant one.

Our Jamaica advices extend to the morning of the 23rd ult. They are unusually barren of interesting intelligence. The intelligence conveyed by the *Clyde* of the altered route of the Royal Mail Company's vessels was generally received with regret, as being likely to prove detrimental to the dry-goods merchants engaged in trade with the Spanish Main. The weather in the seaport towns was particularly stormy. There were continuous sea-breezes and very frequent squalls; but, nevertheless, the heat was very oppressive. There had been, almost universally, heavy rains, but the effects of a previous drought had presented themselves. On some properties the fields had been entirely re-supplied with new plants, at a very considerable expense. The British brig *Caroline*, Peat, was totally wrecked on a placed called Horseshoe Reef, on her way from Kingston to Alligator Pound, early on the morning of the 15th ult. The captain and crew were saved; cargo lost. The island remained healthy.

From Havannah we learn that the American prisoners connected with the late expedition of adventurers who were taken at Contoy amounted only to fifty-two. After the judicial investigation, forty-one were pronounced innocent, because they went on board of the vessels on the supposition that they were bound for Chagres, and refused to take part in the expedition when its real object was made known to them; one, whose name was Moore, was pardoned on the ground of having given evidence under that promise, he having gone out with a full knowledge of the objects of the enterprise. These forty-two men were handed over to an American vessel of war. Ten men remained, whose cases were still under investigation; they consisted of the officers and crews of the two captured vessels, which had been declared confiscated.

#### INDIA.

We have accounts this week in anticipation of the Overland Mail. Sir Charles Napier has resigned, and takes his final leave of India in October next. Nothing certain is known regarding his successor. The Punjab and British India are tranquil throughout. Another intestinal warfare had broken out in the Nizam's capital, between some Gossians and 300 Rohillas on one side, and 4000 of the Nizam troops, with guns, on the other. The Rohillas occupied a fortified building with thick mud walls; and after having sustained without loss a cannonade of twenty-seven hours, during which they killed some fifteen or twenty of their assailants, evacuated their fortress, on condition that they should receive the amount of their just claims, and be exempted from all punishment on account of their wild way of obtaining justice. The Nizam's vassal, the Newab of Ellichpoor, has defeated the force which his liege lord unjustly sent against him to dispossess him of his Jagheers.

The subject of Indian railways now begins to occupy a considerable space in the Madras and Bengal journals. In Bombay, all local interest in the Peninsular line has been extinguished by the result of the London meeting of the 20th of April.

The Governor-General and Sir Charles Napier are at Simla; the Governor of Bombay and Sir W. Cotton at Poonah.

Robert James MacIntosh, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of the island of St. Christopher, is promoted to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, in the Room of Governor Higginson, appointed to the Mauritius.

### INUNDATIONS IN BELGIUM.

The excessive rains which fell in Belgium at the close of last week have so swollen the rivers, that they have, almost without exception, overflowed and flooded the low districts in every direction, destroying a vast quantity of property, and occasioning some loss of life.

At Brussels, on Sunday night, the inundation extended from the Faubourg d'Anderlecht to the Place St. Géry, and covered all the streets on both sides. The waters of the Senne extended from the Quai de la Fiancée to the Place de la Monnaie by the Rue Fossé-aux-Loups, and to the Place des Martyrs by the Rue Chant d'Oiseau, thereby intercepting all communication with the Northern Railway. All the cellars of the neighbouring houses were inundated. In the lower parts of the Théâtre de la Monnaie there were six feet of water, and some of the machinery was inundated. On the following day, in the Rue de la Fiancée, a vast quantity of objects were swept away by the violence of the waters, and several parties were drowned in different localities. Near the church of Bon-Secours, and in some streets near the quarter of the Vieux Marché, the water was five feet deep. The Church des Riches Claires was surrounded on all parts. In the Faubourg de Flandre, however, and in the interior of the town, the waters sensibly diminished, and at eleven o'clock had fallen a foot and a half. Warehouses, containing oil, beer, spirits, and other descriptions of merchandise, were completely destroyed. A great number of cattle perished, and about fifty houses or buildings were so injured that they fell. All night the authorities were on foot, and active measures were taken in different parts to prevent the waters from extending. In the quarter Leopold the waters dug large ravines. At Etterbeck considerable damage was done. The town of Hal greatly suffered, and several persons were drowned. From observations taken at the Royal Observatory at Brussels, it appears that on the 15th and 16th the quantity of water which fell was 78 millimètres; with one exception, in 1839, it is the largest quantity since 1833. The local papers are filled with accounts of inundations in different parts of the kingdom. Without going into details, it may be mentioned that incalculable damage appears to have been caused at Tournai Audenarde, Synghem, Asper, and Eecke by the overflowing of the Escant; at Ninive by the overflowing of the Dendre, at Marcy-les-Enguhen, Laveaux Sante Anne, &c., the destruction was chiefly of growing crops and agricultural produce. At several places farm-buildings were destroyed by lightning, and at Lavaux a young man was killed. Part of the town of Tournai was inundated, and in some houses the water rose as high as the saloons. At Ghent the river overflowed, but it does not appear that much damage was caused. The lower parts of the city of Liege were inundated, and navigation on the river was interrupted. Near Charleroi all the fields were submerged, and the injury done to crops was immense. The lower part of the town was submerged to a depth of between two and three yards, and the Sambre rose with such rapidity that it was almost expected to cover the bridge. The church on the Place Verte was completely surrounded with water. The workmen of the railway station employed fascines, sods, and dung to keep out the water, but without effect. Boats were swamped on the Marchienne, and it was found that several persons had perished. In consequence of the inundation, the price of flour rose six francs the sack. The service on most of the railways was interrupted.

At Valenciennes there have been extensive inundations, caused by the overflowing of the Scheldt. The neighbouring country has also been under water. The latest accounts, which are dated Wednesday, state that the waters had begun to recede. The injury done is considerable, but fewer lives have been lost than might have been expected. Subscription lists have been opened for the benefit of the poorer sufferers.

### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

#### SIR EDWARD BOWYER-SMITH, BART., OF HILL HALL, AND HORHAM, CO. ESSEX.

THE death of this Baronet occurred on the 15th inst. He was the tenth inheritor of the title, having succeeded his brother, Sir John Smyth, the ninth Bart., in 1839; in the following year, as heir of his maternal ancestors, the Bowyers of Waghon and Camberwell, he assumed, by Royal license, the additional surname he bore.

The founder of Sir Edward's family is stated to have been Sir Roger de Clarendon, Knt., natural son of the Black Prince; but its greatness was achieved by Sir Thomas Smyth, a very learned and eminent person, who filled the office of Secretary of State in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth.

The Baronet whose decease we record was born 1st March, 1785, and married, 29th May, 1813, Letitia Cicely, daughter of John Weyland, Esq., of Wood Eaton, co. Oxford, and Woodrising Hall, Norfolk, by whom he had issue two sons, Sir William, the present Bart., who is married to Marianne-Frances, second daughter of Sir Henry Meux, Bart.; and Alfred-John-Edward, whose wife is the only daughter of Major-General Sir John Rolt, K.C.B. Sir Edward has also left four daughters; viz. Cicely-Abigail, married 18th August, 1840, to Henry Bullock, Esq., of Faulkbourne Hall, Essex; Anne-Elizabeth, married 20th August, 1839, to Gordon Willoughby Gyll, Esq., second surviving son of the late William Gyll, Esq., of Wyradisbury House, Bucks; Adela-Moncton, married 4th July, 1843, to Edward Jodrell, Esq., nephew of Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart., and Marianne-Weyland, married 4th May, 1847, to Samuel Brise Ruggles-Brise, Esq., only son of John Ruggles-Brise, Esq., of Spains Hall, Essex.

#### THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES ARBUTHNOT.

THE official service of Mr. Arbuthnot extended over a lengthened period: so far back as 1793 he was appointed Précis Writer in the Foreign Office; and became, subsequently and successively, Chargé d'Affaires in Sweden, Consul-General at Lisbon, Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Sweden, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Ambassador to Turkey, First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and finally, in 1828, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1804.

The right hon. gentleman was born in 1767, the son of John Arbuthnot, Esq., by his wife, a daughter of J. Stone, Esq., of London, banker, and niece of Archbishop Stone, Primate of Ireland. His grandfather, George Arbuthnot, Esq., who held a commission in Queen Anne's Guards, derived descent from an ancient Scottish family.

Mr. Arbuthnot married, first, a daughter of William Clapcott Lisle, Esq.; and, secondly, Harriet, daughter of the Hon. Henry Fane, which latter lady died in 1834. Mr. Arbuthnot's decease took place on the 18th inst., at Apsley House, Piccadilly.

#### THE DOWAGER LADY WENLOCK.

MARIA DOWAGER LADY WENLOCK was widow of Robert Lord Wenlock, and sister of the late opulent William Joseph Denison, Esq., of Denbies, M.P. for Surrey, who died very long since, bequeathing his immense fortune to (the son of his elder sister, the Marchioness Conyngham) his nephew Lord Albert Conyngham, now Lord Lonsborough. Her Ladyship's marriage to the late Lord Wenlock, then Sir Robert Lawley, occurred about fifty-seven years ago. It produced no issue. Lady Wenlock became a widow in 1834, and survived until the 20th inst. The next brother of her deceased husband is the present Sir Francis Lawley, Bart.; and the youngest, Paul Bellby, now Baron Wenlock.

#### SIR MARTIN ARCHER SHEE.

President of the Royal Academy, died on the 19th inst., at Brighton, after a long and severe illness, in the 81st year of his age. We shall give a memoir of this distinguished painter in our next.

#### NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING OF MR. CHARLES BARRY.

BALDWIN, M.P.—This gentleman proceeded on Tuesday, by the *Gem* steamer, for the purpose of passing a few days with a friend at Purfleet, from which place a boat was hailed to take him off in the middle of the river, when, stepping into the boat, he lost his balance and fell backwards, and the tide being very strong, he was carried down a great distance, and was obliged to swim nearly half a mile before he could reach the boat, as the boatman most incautiously threw out one of his oars to assist him, and thereby rendered himself incapable of directing the boat; but, fortunately, Mr. Barry Baldwin, being a good swimmer, by great good luck came up to the boat in a most exhausted state, and was providentially saved. He was taken to the boatman's house, where he was provided with a change of clothes, and afterwards joined his friends. The means for his recovery were successfully used, and he has felt little or no ill effects from the untoward accident.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—22nd August: Half-yearly Meeting: E. L. Betts, Esq., in the chair.—The report of this company was adopted, declaring a dividend at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum.—The shareholders being decidedly opposed to taking any part in the dispute which has arisen between the managers and late engine-drivers of this company, which has resulted in their leaving the company's service.

CALIFORNIAN GOLD.—We have been favoured by Mr. Limbird, of 143, Strand, with the sight of the largest and finest specimen of gold yet brought to England from California; it weighs 14½ pounds.

FINE METEOR.—(From a Correspondent, Tipperary).—On the evening of Saturday, the 10th inst., about ten o'clock, myself and two brothers were witnesses of a very large and remarkable meteor. It first appeared about 50° above the N.E. horizon; passed through the Galaxy; and, after proceeding some distance further in a south-westerly course, disappeared. In apparent magnitude it almost equalled the moon at its full. Its colour, which was first of a reddish hue, afterwards changed to a brilliant blue. The light from it was so great as to illuminate and cast strong shadows of every object around. It, in fact, consisted of three long tails, remained waving backwards and forwards in the sky for at least 30 seconds subsequently to the disappearance of the fire-ball itself. The weather during the afternoon of the 10th was very gusty; wind S.W. The next day we had strong gales and very heavy rain.



COUNTRY NEWS.

**GRANT OF CASTS FROM THE ANTIQUE TO THE SALFORD ROYAL BOROUGH MUSEUM.**—At a special meeting of the Salford council, held on the 5th inst., a memorial to the Honourable the Commissioners of her Majesty's Board of Trade was unanimously agreed to, praying for a "grant to the Salford Royal Museum of such portion of casts from the antique, and modern statues, busts, or works of art, in the British Museum, as the board might think fit." The memorial was forwarded by the Mayor, on the following day, to Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P., and was by him presented to the commissioners, with what success will be seen by the following letter, received by the Mayor on Thursday:—

Office of Government Schools of Design, Somerset House.  
August 14th, 1850.

Sir,—I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade to inform you, together with the aldermen and council of the borough of Salford, that my Lords have been pleased to comply with the request expressed in your memorial, addressed to the Board of Trade, that a collection of cast, specified in the list appended, be granted to the Salford Royal Museum, with a view to the elevation and improvement of the public taste. I have accordingly received their Lordships' instructions to have these casts provided, and forwarded to you. I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
WALTER RUDING DEVERELL, Secretary.

Mr. E. R. Langworthy, Mayor of Salford.

"The list appended," we believe, contained among others the following:—Statues: Laocœon, Apollo Belvidere, Fighting Gladiator, Dying Gladiator, Germanicus, Venus, Milo, Discobolus, Diana Robing, Dancing Faun, Antinous, Listening Slave, Boy extracting thorn. Busts: Ajax, Apollo, Clytie, Laocœon. Ten pieces of the five orders of architecture; six pieces of the Parthenon friezes. This is a very valuable addition to the museum, for which we believe the inhabitants of the borough are mainly indebted to the exertions of their indefatigable representative, Mr. Joseph Brotherton, and the Mayor, Mr. E. R. Langworthy. The mere money value of the casts enumerated is upwards of £120.

**THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.**—The seventh annual meeting of the British Archæological Association (appointed to be held in Manchester and Lancaster) commenced in Manchester on Monday morning last, under the presidency of James Heywood, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A. There was a large attendance of members. After visiting the cathedral, the general meeting was held on the morning of that day, and there was also an evening sitting. Tuesday was devoted to the first of a series of excursions for the purpose of inspecting the antiquities of the County Palatine of Lancaster, the members proceeding from Manchester to Whalley Abbey, in Ribblesdale, and thence to Ribchester, Preston, and Lancaster, where a meeting was held in the evening at the Music Hall. On Wednesday, the Association proceeded to view the remains of Piel Castle and Furness Abbey.

**THE BLIND PASTOR.**—The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Stowmarket, Suffolk, have, during the past few days, been favoured with a visit by the Rev. J. W. Gowering, A.M., incumbent of Clapham, Surrey. On Sunday week, the rev. gentleman (who is totally blind) preached two eloquent sermons to very crowded congregations in Great Finborough Church, kindly permitted by the Rev. T. F. Maherly, the vicar; and on Friday evening last he addressed about 400 persons in a barn on the farm of Mr. Stearn, of Stowupland. Great anxiety was manifested by the inhabitants of Stowmarket and Great Finborough to hear their former able and respected but blind pastor.

**THE ROYAL BUCKS YEOMANRY CAVALRY.**—The guns and carriages of this fine body of men, commanded by Colonel the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, K.G., have been ordered by the Master-General of the Ordnance to be sent to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the guns to be exchanged and the carriages to be repaired, that the corps may be placed in a state of efficiency in every respect.

**THE UNIFORM HACKNEY-COACH SCHEME.**—The six weeks' trial accorded by the magistrates of Edinburgh to Councillor Wemyss's scheme of a uniform fare to all places within the parliamentary boundary expired on Thursday last; but, as the scheme has received anything but a fair trial from the hackney-coach proprietors, the magistrates have ordered it to be continued till the 31st current, when some definite resolution will be come to with regard to it.

**SWIMMING THE QUEENSFERRY.**—Great astonishment was created at Queensferry, Edinburgh, on Thursday, by a rumour that a person was swimming across the Firth of Forth. The unprecedented task was accomplished with great ease by means of Cox's patent swimming stockings—the swimmer leaving the North Ferry pier at eight minutes past two o'clock and grounding in South Queensferry harbour at two minutes to three, thus being exactly fifty minutes on the passage. The distance traversed could not be much under two miles. Captain Roxburgh kindly supplied a boat to accompany the swimmer, and also ordered the ferry steamer to diverge from her usual course, so as not to interfere with the experiment.

**CHESTER CASTLE ON FIRE.**—On Monday evening a fire broke out in the county gaol, immediately over that portion occupied by the debtors. The fire was occasioned by the new steam apparatus igniting the rafters of the roof. By the timely assistance of a body of the soldiers in garrison it was soon extinguished on the removal of a portion of the roof.

**ANOTHER FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.**—Another and much more extensive fire broke out in Liverpool on Monday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, in the premises occupied by Messrs Tyrer and Co., as a cooperage, in Seal-street. The alarm was instantly given, but so rapid was the progress of the flames, that in the course of a few minutes the entire building was in a blaze, and it soon became apparent that there was not the least chance of saving the building, or arresting the progress of the flames, which burst forth at intervals with the most terrific fury, threatening all the adjoining property with destruction. Close to the cooperage was the counting-house of Messrs. Thomas Eyre and Co., wholesale druggists and oil-merchants, and on the west-side of the yard the extensive warehouse of that establishment, partially filled with oils, drugs, and other combustible matter. The wood in the cooperage was soon consumed. The supply of water was for a length of time deficient; the result of the fire being the loss of the stock and building of Messrs. Tyrer's cooperage, the destruction of the office of Eyre and Co., and the demolition of a considerable portion of the two yards. The premises were insured.

**CATASTROPHE.—EIGHT PERSONS DROWNED.**—On Sunday night, one of those fatal accidents which have recently been of too frequent occurrence in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, took place on the river there opposite to Eastham. About noon, some fourteen persons, including two young women, one seventeen and the other twenty-one years of age (the latter of whom was only married the previous week), left their residences in Toxteth Park, and took possession of an open boat, which at the time was at anchor off Toxteth Pier. Having cruised about the river during the whole of the afternoon, they arrived off Eastham about half-past seven in the evening; and as the eight o'clock steamer was about leaving the pier she observed a boat about half-a-mile from the shore capsized, and in a few minutes afterwards they saw several parties scrambling in the water, endeavouring to gain the shore. The Eastham steamer made towards the boat, and succeeded in picking up three men and a boy; but it has since been ascertained that nine others in the boat have met with a watery grave. Several of the parties in the boat were said to be in a state of intoxication. On Tuesday morning the boat was run ashore, near Eastham, and there were found in its forecastle the bodies of Eliza Walker and the two children, James and William Spencer. Eliza Walker was in service, in the capacity of nurse, and the children found with her belonged to her mistress. The unfortunate girl took them to Eastham without the consent of their parents. The names of the persons who are drowned are, William Blackie, James and William Spencer, John Yould, Bell-street; Eliza Walker and Nancy M'Fall, John Duncan, John Gerrard, and Thomas Gerrard, Bell-street.

**STRANGE ACCIDENT TO A HORSE.**—A horse belonging to Mr. Samuel Taylor, butcher, of Ipswich, was sent out to grass in Mr. Fonnereau's park. On Sunday morning, a son of the owner went to see it, and to his surprise found the poor animal with its shoulder completely pierced through by a thick bough of a tree. The assistance of Mr. Long, the veterinary surgeon, was sought, but it was as much as two men could do to draw the stump out of the animal's body, when the injuries proved to be so great that the animal was at once despatched. It is not known how this injury was occasioned, but it is supposed that the flies had annoyed the mare, which was a valuable and high-spirited creature, and that she had so violently plunged upon the point of the bough as to pierce it completely through her shoulder.

**AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.**—A sanguinary conflict between gamekeepers and poachers, similar to those which for the last half-century have characterised Wortley and the neighbourhood, took place on Sunday morning last, about one o'clock, between Lord Wharnclyffe's keeper and a ruffianly band of poachers, numbering about ten. At that hour, Thomas Barker, the keeper alluded to, accompanied by a young man, his son-in-law, encountered two men in pursuit of game, in a grass field about 250 yards from Westwood Lodge, his own residence. One of the poachers was in advance of the other, and Barker and he on meeting immediately closed, and a desperate struggle ensued. The son-in-law and the other poacher mutually retired from each other, the latter to bring up his companions, which he did in a few minutes. They had arrived within a few yards of where the keeper and one of the party were engaged, when the latter, unbuckling his waistcoat, dexterously slipped it and his smock over his head, and then extricated himself from the keeper, joined his companions, leaving the two garments, together with his hat, in Barker's hands. At the spot where they halted was a heap of stones, which had been got off the land, and Barker was immediately assailed by a shower of these dangerous missiles. Notwithstanding, he kept his ground, and requested them to retire. A simultaneous burst of oaths and threatening was the reply; and one stone having struck him on the neck, and another on his shoulder, he thought it prudent to commence the retreat himself. This he was doing very slowly, preserving a sidekick at his antagonists, and he had not got more than twenty or twenty-five yards away from them, when one of the dastardly fellows presented his piece, and taking a deliberate aim at the upper parts, fired, lodging the contents principally in Barker's shoulder and about the arm-pit, a few shots in the cheek, and one very near the eye. We are glad to be able to add, however, that none of the shot reached a vital part. Immediately on receiving the shot, Barker discharged one of his barrels at the legs of the gang, who were now making their way in the direction of Chapel-town, but he could not tell whether it took effect or not, since none of the men seemed to halt. None of the gang has yet been traced. Barker's wounds are progressing quite favourably. Though in his 57th year, and labouring under the effects of injuries sustained on former similar occasions, he seems as fearless and determined as ever. In the desperate rencounter between Lord Wharnclyffe's keepers and a band of poachers in the autumn of 1846, he had a finger and a bone in his shoulder broken, his head laid open, and a knee permanently injured. Fourteen years ago, in a similar engagement, he had several ribs broken, and was otherwise severely bruised.—*Sheffield Times.*

THE ART OF SUCCESSFUL EMIGRATION.

The *Daily News* is publishing a series of papers on this subject, which contain many useful hints and suggestions. In an article on "Who ought to emigrate," the writer very judiciously observes:—"By emigrant we do not mean a person who proposes to venture abroad in order to 'push his fortune' and return a nabob, or something of the kind, to astonish his friends and render them envious. It is not without cause that we point to the distinction between men of this class and emigrants proper. Our colonies have, especially of late, been too much resorted to by a set of persons who regard them merely as places to earn money which they may spend at home. Thus, for example, no sooner was it known in New South Wales by wool, than the bush began to swarm with young adventurers, who flattered themselves that by roughing it for a few years there, they would be able to return 'home' with 'money in both pockets.' Our tropical colonies and dependencies have always been haunted by swarms of these visionaries in the disguise of buccaneers, sugar-planters, servants of the East India Company, &c.

Now be it known to all who are anxious to become very rich in a great hurry, that colonies, at least well-regulated ones, and such as honest men would like to live in, are no places for them. The advantage of colonies, of countries still in the progress of settlement, is, that with moderate prudence and industry a competence can always easily be obtained; that affluence is within the reach of any one who seriously tasks himself to attain it; and that destitution, in the appalling shape it assumes in the crowded hives of Europe, is unknown. But in colonies, as in all limited societies, large fortunes of rapid growth are the exception, not the rule. Colonies afford fit habitations for men of reasonable ambitions and moderate desires, who are contented to make them their homes.

The emigrant, therefore, who would escape the curse of disappointed hopes, must start for his new home with the irrevocable determination to make it permanently such. He must wind up all his old country accounts. He must make the effort to break up for ever the ties that bind him to the old country, be the pang it costs him what it may. He must enter his new country resolved to wed himself to it, "for better for worse, till death them do part." He must give his whole heart to the land, which will amply reward him for the sacrifice if he does, but not unless.

Premising, therefore, that the first requisite in an emigrant is to have made up his mind to cling to the land of his adoption, we proceed to consider the qualities he ought to possess.

The emigrant ought to be one in whom action preponderates over reflection, who is awake to the realities that surround him, and little given to be absorbed in reverie. We lay stress on this, for your bookish men are very apt to fancy that they will be happy and prosperous as colonists. They may if they cast their book-worm skin and get a new one, but the chance of their being able to do so is rare, and their risk great.

It is not enough, however, that the emigrant have the negative qualification of not being addicted to dream awake. He must be neat-handed, and have something of the Jack of All-trades about him.

Again, natural quickness and neat-handedness is not enough without some practice. The more things a man has learned to turn his hands to, the better he will get on in a colony. Agricultural pursuits are the staple industry of colonies; the emigrant ought to possess a frame that, if not absolutely hardy and sinewy, is healthy, and gives reasonable promise of being strengthened by the habits of his new home instead of sinking under them. It is also necessary that he should be somewhat familiar with the manipulation of agricultural or horticultural implements. A rough notion of carpenter's work is an excellent quality. The emigrant would require to be *au fait* in the simpler operations of cooking, able to darn his own stockings and mend his own linen or inexpressibles. If he has sometimes tried his hand at smith-work, so much the better. A practical knowledge of surveying is a first-rate recommendation. In short, there is no mechanical art which an emigrant will not be the better of having practically learned. One or two are in a manner indispensable, for they will enable him to help neighbours who are not adepts at them, and thus acquire a claim to their assistance in any way they can lend it.

These considerations lead us naturally to the question, what class of society make the best emigrants? All other things being equal—that is, resolution, a good physical constitution, a light-hearted, contented disposition, and common sense—the fact is that educated men have a better chance in a colony than the mere drudges of labour. Labourers, with us especially, are mere creatures of routine; they commonly do nothing but what they have all their lives been doing. Men who have received an education, however imperfect and however ill-directed, have been roused from their mere instinctive state of existence; they act more or less upon forethought and calculation; they can adapt themselves to circumstances.

Hence it could be wished that a larger proportion of the young men of our middle and upper classes would learn to look at the colonies as the best field for their exertions. Look through our schools and colleges, and through our shops and counting-houses: you will find numbers of young men whose fathers are substantial shopkeepers, respectable but not wealthy merchants, and small landowners or farmers on an extensive scale, who have been able to give their sons a tolerable education, and may have left them from a few hundreds to a few thousands to start in life with. What is the lot of such youngsters here, where even the retail linen-draper's business is being monopolised by large capitalists? They are briefless barristers, starving curates, half-fed *littérateurs*, lookers-out for small Government appointments, aspirants to the office of a railway clerk. Their life is an incessant struggle to maintain a genteel appearance; no hopes have they of a competency, no hopes of a fireside of their own circled by natural friends in advanced life. In the colonies their few hundreds or few thousands would give them a fair start.

Returning to the class of mere labourers, we would again remark that the exclusive preference of agricultural labourers is a great mistake. The English agricultural labourer is, perhaps, of all others the merest machine. He can only work at what he has been accustomed to do, and even at that only when he is set to it by some other person. Almost the only English agricultural labourer qualified to make a good colonist is your confirmed poacher, convicted or unconvinced. He has, at least, had the faculty of planning awakened within him. Scotch and Irish agricultural labourers are decidedly preferable as emigrants to English; both have more frequently received the first rudiments of education; and the Irishman has been taught, by the shifts to which he is driven to raise his rent, forecast and scheming. There is nothing more striking than the change which comes over the Irishman when placed in a colony, and isolated from his countrymen. Such isolation is indeed indispensable to his success. The Irish are a most gregarious race, and it is not easy to separate them. They cling, when they emigrate to large towns like New York, Philadelphia, Montreal, or Sydney, for the sake of keeping up their old habits of "coshering," and there they only spoil each other. But let an Irishman, with his family or without, planted by himself, and his indefatigable industry, his self-denial, and saving habits, are astounding. As a rule, too, agricultural labourers from thinly-peopled moorland or mountain districts make better emigrants than those from our highly-cultivated English counties. They have been more accustomed to rough it, and turn their hand to anything.

But, by judicious selection, our town populations might be made to yield an infinitely better class of emigrants than our rural districts.

IRELAND.

**ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD.**—All eyes are now turned towards the little town of Thurles, in Tipperary, where the prelates and other dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland are congregated on the eve of one of the most solemn and important ecclesiastical conferences ever held in this country. Every house in the town and its vicinity is described as being occupied with visitors; in many instances the barns are said to have been converted into temporary residences; and among the people assembled in and around Thurles are many strangers from England and other countries who happen at the moment to be visiting the south of Ireland. The *Limerick Reporter* says:—"We understand that some of the dignitaries of religious orders on the Continent, including several mitred abbots, have arrived in Ireland, preparatory to the opening of the Synod. Those, however, are not permitted to take part in the deliberations of the council." The hierarchy of the Irish Roman Catholic Church is composed of four Archbishops and twenty-three Bishops. These, with the exception of two or three, who are prevented by illness or other causes, will attend the synod, the absent bishops being represented by procurators, and each of them will be attended by a theologian, whose duty it will be to discuss the several questions brought on for consideration, the bishops and archbishops alone having a right to vote. The Roman Catholic primate, Dr. Cullen, in his double capacity of papal legate and Archbishop of Armagh, will be accompanied by two theologians. The heads of the religious orders will also be present, and of these there will be some eight or ten. The only mitred abbot in Ireland at the present day is the Abbot of Mount Mellary. The deliberations of the synod will be conducted with the strictest secrecy, none of the members composing it holding communication with others during the proceedings; and it is not expected that the result of the deliberations will be published for some ten days after they have terminated, if, indeed, it be not necessary to wait until they shall have the approbation of the Pope. At all events, the minority, on these occasions, are bound by the majority, so that, whatever be the result, we shall hear no more of one portion of the Irish bishops supporting the provincial colleges, the Beguets Act, or other disputed point, and the remainder of them ranged in opposition. The synod commenced on Thursday, and was opened by a high mass of peculiar solemnity, and a sermon preached by one of the Bishops, the public being admitted to the church on the occasion. The first business was the appointment of officers of the council, committees for the discussion of the different questions to be submitted, arrangements of time, and other routine matters.

**EVICCTIONS.**—The *Limerick Reporter* states that nineteen houses were levelled, and 148 persons turned out root and branch, last week, in a village called Ballagh, near Clonoulty, not far from Thurles.

**PROGRESS OF EMIGRATION.**—The extent to which emigration still continues is really amazing, after the drain of the rural population since the commencement of the famine. From Cork, Waterford, Limerick, New Ross, and other ports in the south, sailing vessels are proceeding direct to America; but the far greater number of the emigrants take their passages in steamers for Liverpool, as the most desirable port for departure across the Atlantic. There is nothing like accurate data as to the total number of emigrants; but persons who have bestowed much attention on the subject calculate that not less than a million of the population have left this country since the general and disastrous failure of the potato in 1846.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has nominated the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby and Major Henry Ponsonby to fill jointly the office of private secretary to his Excellency, in the room of Mr. Corry Connellan, who has been appointed Inspector-General of Prisons, and has already entered on his new duties, and proceeded on a tour of inspection to the country.

**Hyacinth Darcy, Esq.,** of Clifden Castle, whose estates in the county of Galway have come under the operation of the Encumbered Estates Commissioners, has been appointed Inspector of Schools by the Church Missionary Society, at a salary of £100.

The Government have advanced £100,000 for the immediate completion of the railroad to Waterford from Limerick.

Some experiments made on Saturday last, with a small screw steamer on the Grand Canal, near Dublin, proved highly satisfactory, and steamers of that kind are henceforth to be employed by the company.

An accident of a painful and serious nature (says the *Devonport Telegraph*) occurred last week to Major Gully and his friend, Captain Mainwaring, who, having been fishing, were returning to Trevenen in a small four-wheeled carriage, when, owing to the breaking of some part of the harness, the horse started off at full speed. Captain Mainwaring unfortunately sprang out of the carriage, and, entangling his foot in the wheel, sustained a compound fracture of the leg. Major Gully, with great presence of mind, reined up the horse towards the hedge, thus stopping him in his wild career, on the summit of a steep hill, and saving himself and two lads, who were likewise in the carriage, from further danger. The captain is going on favourably.

The last lift of the last tube of the Britannia Bridge was completed amid much acclamation on Friday week, and everything is understood to progress so satisfactorily as to lead to the conclusion that the entire structure will be opened a fortnight earlier than was expected.

Dr. Wiseman left town on Friday week, *en route* for Rome, to discharge the functions of the office of Cardinal, to which he has been recently promoted. The last Englishman who was invested with this dignity was the late Cardinal Weld.

At Keighley, on Monday, a young man, who was out shooting small birds, carried his gun across his arm at full cock, when it accidentally exploded and the whole contents entered the right breast of a child five years old, who happened to be standing by, and killed it on the spot.

On Sunday evening, a servant girl, losing her situation by the family with which she had been living leaving town, threw herself into the Serpentine, Kensington Gardens, in a fit of despondency. She was rescued before life was extinct.

Melancholy intelligence reached Dundee on Wednesday of the wreck of the barque *Selma*, of that town, in Funday Bay, on her voyage to St. John's. She struck suddenly on a rock, and went down in ninety fathoms of water. The crew were saved.

On Saturday afternoon, two sailors on board the *Juliet*, lying in the Commercial Docks (Thames), quarrelled, when one struck the other a violent blow, which knocked him overboard, and he was drowned. The body has since been recovered.

A singular discovery was made last week, by some excavators who were employed in forming a new sewer from Orchard-street and Stratton-ground, Westminster. They came across a cesspool which had been closed for many years, and there dug up a jar containing a considerable sum of money. A scramble took place, and it is, therefore, impossible to say what the amount was. It is remembered by some of the old inhabitants, that, between 40 and 50 years ago, a large sum was stolen from a public-house in Ann-street, near at hand; and as there was a hot pursuit, there is reason to believe that the plunder was secreted on the spot where the present discovery was made.

The Count de Streletzki arrived in Limerick last week, upon his benevolent mission for the relief of the Irish poor.

The excise duty on sugar, by the act 13 and 14 Vict., cap. 67, is now reduced to 11s. the cwt, and from the 5th July it will be further reduced to 10s.

By an act of Parliament which was passed the last week of the session, a duty of 1s. 4d. per cwt. has been imposed on sugar used in the brewing of beer, to commence from the 5th of July next. From the 10th of October next brewers are not to sell at any other place than their licensed brewing premises, or on premises licensed for the express purpose. Brewers may take out a license for the sale of beer at any other place as well as their brewing premises. Taking orders for the sale of beer is not to be deemed selling beer at any other than their licensed houses.

An act to amend the law relating to customs has just come into force. All rules and regulations made by the Commissioners of Customs are declared to be valid. Henceforth all assignments of superannuation allowances "shall be wholly void to all intents and purposes, and shall not be enforced in any court of law or equity." This act prohibits the importation into the United Kingdom of any extracts, essences, or other concentrations of coffee, chicory, tea, or tobacco, or any admixture of the same. Witnesses refusing to attend or to give evidence may be fined £50. The export duty of 4s. per ton on coals is now repealed. All manufactured goods are to be deemed to be the produce of the country of which they are the manufacture. No abatement of duties shall be made on account of any damage received by any corn, grain, meal, or flour imported into the United Kingdom.

A Meltham man, who had never seen a railway, lately went to the Stangee Tunnel, on the Huddersfield and Manchester Railway, and ascended an eminence, from which he witnessed a train at full speed. The following is his account of it:—"Hod (I had) been standing there very little when I saw a long black thing coming as sharp as lightning, and puffing and reeking with smoke; un as soon as I saw it, it set up a great scream, un run into a hoile."

Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, author of "Mornings at Matlock," well-known in Liverpool, has been appointed, through the influence of Lord Brougham, to the office of official assignee to the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester.

The Chichester Theatre has been sold by auction for £350. It was built in 1796 by tontine, and formed, with Portsmouth, Southampton, and Winchester, what was called the southern circuit, which did a good business. Messrs. Collins and Davis were the original lessees under the tontine; and it was here that Incledon made his first appearance on the boards, and received a summary dismissal for paying his suit to a daughter of one of the managers. For many years Chichester Theatre paid a rent of £50; but of late years this has dwindled down to a very small sum, till it disappeared altogether. The theatre had scarcely been opened for the last six or eight years. The purchaser converts it into a brew-house.

On Thursday week, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the tall chimney connected with the bleach-works of Mr. Ambrose Wilkinson, of Tooting, near Bury, fell with a tremendous crash, demolishing the building on which it fell, and destroying a great portion of the machinery. The amount of damage sustained was about £500. The chimney had been considered in an unsafe condition for some time. The accident was unattended with the loss of human life.

On Thursday week, the new organ, built by Bishop, for St. Margaret's Church, Lee, was opened by Dr. Wesley.

Letters from Malta, of the 13th inst., mention that the cholera is beginning to decrease. On the 11th the number of attacks were 69, and of deaths 60; on the 12th the attacks were 33, and the deaths 31. The total number of attacks among the population since the first appearance of the disease (not including army and navy) is 1817, and the deaths 906. The cholera has broken out at Alexandria, and has already made many victims.

The *Gazette* of Rome, of the 9th, contains the nomination of the Abbé Talbot, son of Lord Talbot of Malahide, and lately a priest of St. George's, Westminster-bridge-road, to the office of *cameriere secreto*.

All the galleries throughout the British Museum are now open, though in the new part the fittings have not yet been set up. Barely a wreck of the old entrance remains, and in a short time Montague-house will be swept away.

The Lochaber Highland Society's annual games, and competition for prizes, including, among other objects, suits of the Highland dress, will take place on Wednesday, the 28th inst.

The intelligence of the death of Perceval W. Banks will be heard by all who knew him with the deepest sorrow. The world at large, who admired the sportive fancy, classical eloquence, and kind yet firm criticism of poor "Morgan Rattler," for many a year gone by, in *Fraser* and in the other monthlies, will regret the early decease of one so gifted.

Mr. Charles Brackenridge, a gamekeeper to the Earl of Antrim, Ireland, lately captured a large eagle on Carey Mountains. It carried an iron trap, nine pounds in weight, about a mile.

On Monday, a mill boiler exploded at Oldham, by which the boiler-maker was killed and two of his men severely scalded. The mill had been stopped for repairs, and fortunately there was no one else on the premises.

The Head-Master of Winchester College has received her Majesty's most gracious commands that the present holidays of the boys should be extended for one week, on the occasion of the birth of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur.

The rebuilding of one of the corner towers on Tower-Green (City of London) is going on, and will much improve the appearance of the structure, as well as add to its military strength.

During a confirmation, by the Lord Bishop of Chester, at Bebington, last week, a venerable old man, 77 years of age, presented himself as a recipient of the "laying on of hands."

On Saturday morning, a man named William Beard, aged 42, residing at Enfield Lock, who had for some time evinced symptoms of insanity, trespassed upon the Eastern Counties Railway, near Enfield, and, lying down, with his head upon the rail, his skull was smashed to pieces by the eight A.M. express train.

The Right Rev. Dr. Sharples, the Roman Catholic coadjutor Bishop of the Lancashire district, died on Sunday week, at Great Eccleston. His disease was a gradual wasting away. His Lordship was educated at Ushaw College, and was ordained at Rome, whither he proceeded to complete his theological studies, in company with Dr. Wiseman. He was consecrated August 15, 1843.

On Saturday afternoon, a waiter at Cremorne Gardens, named Nicholas Adams, while bathing with two of his fellow-waiters, was seized with the cramp and drowned.





ATTEMPT OF A BRAZILIAN SLAVER TO RUN DOWN H. M. S. V. PHOENIX, ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.

We subjoin the following authenticated particulars of the above capture, and a sketch taken on the spot, from a Correspondent:—

"On the morning of the 13th of April, whilst 'dodging' about on our cruising ground, the exciting cry of 'Sail, oh!' from the mast-head induced us to get up steam, and make all possible sail in chase. She was about fourteen miles off when first seen, and running towards us under all studding-sails; but no sooner did she perceive we were an English cruiser (and a steamer to boot), than she took in every studding-sail, and hauled dead on a wind, which soon convinced us what she was. We chased her from one o'clock until eight P.M., when, after dropping six or eight 68-pound shot 'uncomfortably' close to her, she hove to, and showed a light over the stern, it being very dark (in fact, the last two hours of the chase were so dark, we were afraid we should lose sight of her): however, we ranged up alongside of her to leeward, when the scoundrels, driven to desperation at their being captured, put her helm up, and filled, and ran right into us (no doubt, thinking we were a paddle-wheel steamer, with the intent of damaging the wheels). However, our old craft (ugly as she is) bore the shock nobly: she struck us on the starboard bow, and only carried away a few of our shifting bulwarks and a little iron-work; her jib and flying jib-boom, with all the sails and gear attached, she made us a present of first, by breaking them short off, and leaving them on board of us: she then gradually dropped astern, close alongside of us (we had a great

deal of way on us at the time, although the engines were stopped immediately), when the gear she was hanging by inboard of us dragged her foretop-gallant-mast, top-gallant-sail, and royal and maintop-mast, with all the gear and sails attached, over the side. She then dropped astern clear of the ship, a perfect wreck, her bowsprit completely unshipped, lying over her starboard bow; her masts gone by the board, lower masts unstepped, and her cutwater and bows completely knocked to pieces, and leaking like a sieve. We immediately sent a well-manned and armed boat, in charge of our first-lieutenant, to take possession of her, took her own crew out (who were landed next day), and, in consequence of the crippled and unseaworthy state she was in, held a survey on her next day, and burnt her. On first boarding her, we found a large poopoo tub, with a small spar placed in it, and a lantern, all ready to put overboard to deceive us, lashed to the top of the spar in the tub, imagining we should take it for the vessel and go after it; but, unfortunately for them, we had been too long in the 'Bights,' and were not to be duped so easily, although (as some of our brother cruisers know too well) they often do such things as their last hope. The *Phoenix*, up to June, had taken eight slavers, and was then on her way to the south coast, where we have no doubt she will give plenty more slavers the same opportunity as she did the *Dos Amigos*, of testing their solidity against 'English oak.' We heartily wish her success."

Throughout Tuesday, the good people of Ostend were looking out for the arrival of her Majesty. Towards evening, many began to doubt if the news was at all true, till the preparations to receive King Leopold convinced them there was some foundation for it; and even then the great flood which has deluged all the country about Charleroi, and has laid whole miles of corn-fields under water, more than divided their attention.

Ostend at the best is not remarkably lively; those tall massive houses with peaked gables, narrow windows diminishing in lugubrious perspective, for all their gaudy whitewash, through furlongs of rocky pavements, till they close up against some dingy chapel or storehouse, bounded on every side by sandy ramparts or dreary fosses, and an occasional glimpse of a muddy sea, like an illimitable Thames beyond, do not form a very enlivening scene.

It was generally stated that her Majesty would land and dine with King Leopold. The King's residence is a very plain, unpretending edifice, painted with yellow wash, in one of the principal streets, with nothing to distinguish it from the neighbouring mansions but two little sentry-boxes at each side of the doorway. Up to the departure of the packet, the King had not arrived; but several of his staff were in the town, and 10 or 12 carriages, with the Royal horses, had been forwarded from Brussels. The preparations (says the *Times* Correspondent) are rather meagre as yet. A small triumphal arch has been erected on the route from the terminus to the Royal residence, the consular flags are fluttering from all quarters, and there is no stinted display of the Belgian tricolor. There is a small force of military (of the 7th Regiment of the Line), in addition to the usual garrison, to furnish a guard of honour.



STATE SWORD FOR THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

#### STATE SWORD FOR THE EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

The illustrious Soulouque has already given abundant evidence of his fondness for the trappings of Royal state, and here is an additional instance.

This magnificent sword has been manufactured by Mr. Robert Mole, of Birmingham, for the Emperor, being intended as a Presentation Sword from the Grand Masonic Lodge of Hayti.

The blade, which is of the finest steel, is richly ornamented along its whole length with devices in blue and gold; bearing the inscription in French on one side—"To the illustrious F. Faustin Soulouque, Emperor of Hayti;" and on the other, "Homage of the Grand Order of Hayti." The hilt is of the most ornate and exquisite workmanship, and is surmounted by the Imperial crown, and adorned with various Masonic emblems. On the shield are richly chased the arms of Hayti, with the motto—"God, my country, and my sword. Liberty, Independence."

The scabbard is of the richest crimson velvet, elaborately embroidered in gold

in open-work, and with various devices in excellent taste. The "loquets" are beautiful specimens of artistic skill, in design as well as in execution: altogether it is one of the most superb state swords ever manufactured in England.

#### HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO BELGIUM.

On Wednesday, her Majesty and Prince Albert, with the Royal suite, left Osborne-house at 22 minutes past 5 P.M. and embarked from Osborne-pier on board the Royal yacht at 5 34 for Ostend.

The Royal squadron consists of the *Victoria and Albert* (with the Queen and Court on board), the *Black Eagle* steam-yacht, with the First Lord of the Admiralty on board; the *Fairy* Royal tender, and the *Vivid* steam-packet.

On passing through Spithead, the *Blenheim* screw guardship, 60 guns, and the exercise brigs *Nautilus* and *Rolla*, manned yards; the former fired a Royal salute.

#### THE RIGHT REVEREND FRANCIS FULFORD, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

The Right Rev. Dr. Fulford, first Bishop of Montreal, in Canada, the second son of the late Colonel Fulford, of Great Fulford, near Exeter, Devon, was born in 1803, and educated at Tiverton Grammar-School, from which he entered Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.A. at the Easter Term of 1824, and of which, in the following year, he was elected a Fellow.

In 1832, he was presented, by the Duke of Rutland, to the living of Trowbridge, in the diocese of Salisbury; in 1842, removed to Croydon, in Cambridgeshire; in 1845, was nominated by Earl Howe, minister of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair, where he continued until his recent appointment to the newly-created see of Montreal.

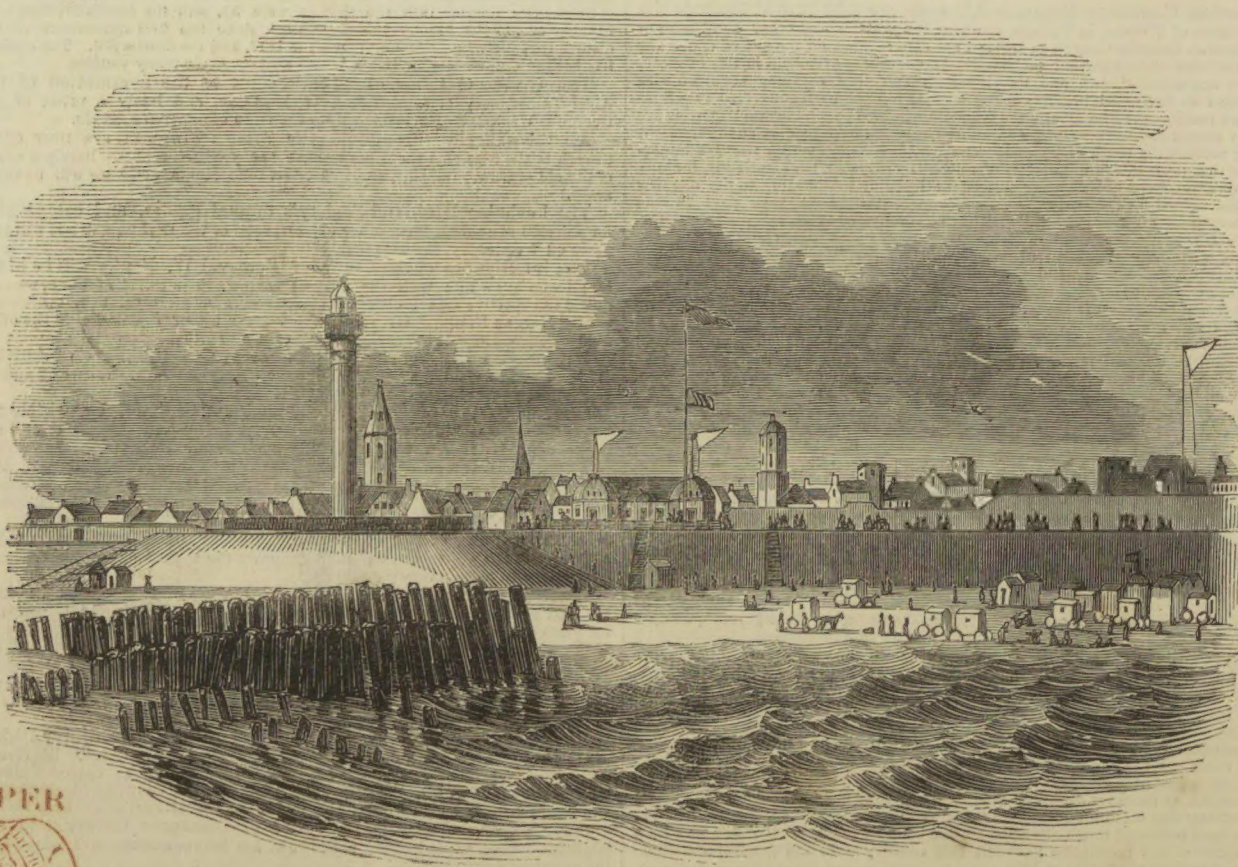


THE RIGHT REV. DR. FULFORD, LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL.

Dr. Fulford is known, not only as an esteemed and laborious minister, but as an able writer. In 1838 he published a volume of plain sermons on the "Ministry, Doctrine, and Services of the Church;" in 1840, a second volume, under the same general title, on the "Church and her Gifts;" and in 1841, an essay on the "Progress of the Reformation in England," and a reprint of two sermons by Bishop Sanderson.

At the Privy Council, held at Buckingham Palace on Thursday week, the Bishop was presented to her Majesty. His diocese extends over an area of 56,258 square miles, has a population of 417,213, and but 44 clergymen.

Our portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn, and from which Mr. Skelton has in hand an engraving, to be published in December, the entire responsibility of which he has taken upon himself, and the whole profits of which are to be placed at the disposal of the Colonial Bishops Fund, for the benefit of the churches in Montreal.



OSTEND.

NEWSPAPER





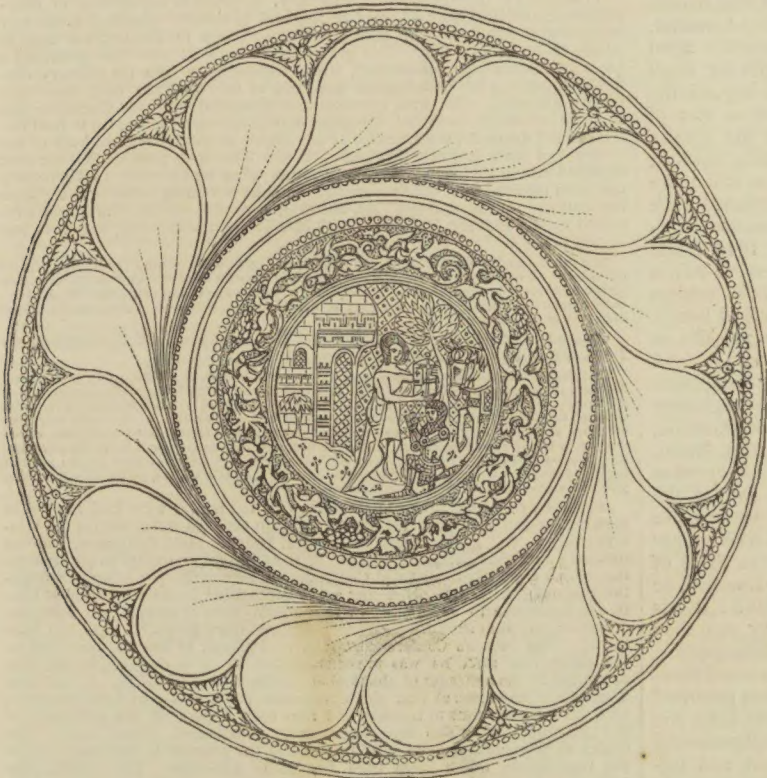


ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA—FROM HINDLEY-STREET.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

CURIOSITIES.

ANCIENT ALMS-DISH.

Among the communion plate of Bermondsey Church is an ancient Silver Salver, now used for the collection of alms. It is supposed to have belonged to the Abbey of Bermondsey. In the centre is an engraving of a knight in plate armour, kneeling before a female, who is about to place a helmet on his head at the gate of a castle or fortified tower. From the fashion of the armour and form



ANCIENT SILVER ALMS-DISH.

of the helmet, this curious specimen of art in the olden time has been assigned to the age of Edward the Second.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

SHARPHAM PARK, SOMERSET, THE BIRTHPLACE OF FIELDING, THE NOVELIST.

In one of the wainscoted rooms of the gabled house shown in the Illustration, Henry Fielding, "the prose Homer of human nature," first saw the light, April 22, 1707. Fielding was of high birth: his father (a grandson of the Earl of Denbigh) was a general in the army, and his mother the daughter of a judge. The general had a large family, and was a bad economist, and Henry was early



SHARPHAM PARK, SOMERSET, THE BIRTHPLACE OF FIELDING THE NOVELIST.

familiar with embarrassments. He was educated at Eton, and afterwards studied the law for two years at Leyden. In his twentieth year the home supplies failed, his studies were stopped, and the youth returned to England. His father promised him £200 per annum; but this, the son remarked, "any one might pay who would!" The same sum came to him in a few years by the death of his mother, from whom he inherited a small estate to that amount per annum. He also obtained £1500 by his marriage with Miss Cradock, a lady of great beauty and worth, who resided in Salisbury. Having previously subsisted by writing for the stage, in which he had little success, Fielding gladly retired with his wife to the country. Here, however,

he lived extravagantly; kept a pack of hounds and a retinue of servants, and feasted all the squires in his neighbourhood. In three years he was again penniless. He then renewed his legal studies, and qualified himself for the bar. His practice, however, was insufficient for the support of his family, and he continued to write pieces for the stage and anti-Jacobite pamphlets. In 1742 appeared his novel of "Joseph Andrews," which at once stamped him as a master, uniting to genuine English humour the spirit of Cervantes and the mock-heroic of Scarron. There was a wicked wit in the choice of the subject, and its purpose—to ridicule Richardson's "Pamela." This was unjustifiable, and Richardson never forgave the desecration of his pet production; but, as Sir Walter Scott has remarked, "how can we wish that undone without which Parson Adams would not have existed." Still keener is the satire of Fielding's "History of Jonathan Wild;" but the hero and his companions are such callous rogues and unscrupulous ruffians, that we cannot take pleasure in their dexterity and success.

In 1749, Fielding was appointed one of the acting magistrates for Westminster, for which he was indebted to the services of Lyttelton; though the appointment did not bring him in, "of the dirtiest money upon earth," £300 a year. He lived in a house on the site of the present Police-office, in Bow-street, Covent-garden. "It was Fielding, and his half-brother, Sir John Fielding, who made Bow-street Police-office and Bow-street officers famous in our annals."—(Cunningham's "Handbook of London.")

In the house in Bow-street Fielding wrote his "Tom Jones," which, the reader will recollect, abounds with pictures of English life in the eighteenth century in Somerset, the author's native county. He received £600 for the copyright; and such was its success, that Millar, the publisher (who lived at 141, Strand), presented £1000 more to the author. In 1751 appeared "Amelia," for which he received £1000. Johnson was a great admirer of this novel, and read it through without stopping. This was the last work of fiction that Fielding gave to the world.

Fielding's last public act was an undertaking to extirpate several gangs of thieves and highwaymen that then infested London, and in this he succeeded. Soon after this he was attacked by dropsy, jaundice, and asthma. As a last resource, he was advised to try the effect of a milder climate, and departed for Lisbon in the spring of 1754: he resided there but for two months; his health gradually declined, and he died on October 8, in the same year. The English factory at Lisbon erected a monument to his memory.

The only likeness extant of this prince of English novelists is that painted after death, from recollection, by Hogarth. It has various histories. According to Murphy, Fielding had made many promises to sit to Hogarth, for whose genius he had a high esteem, but died without fulfilling them: a lady accidentally cut a profile with her scissors, which recalled Fielding's face so completely to Hogarth's memory, that he took up the outline, corrected it with a finished it, and made a capital likeness. The world is seldom satisfied with a common account of anything that interests it—more especially as a marvellous one is easily manufactured. The following, then, is the second history—Garrick, having dressed himself in a suit of Fielding's clothes, presented himself unexpectedly before the artist, mimicking the step, and assuming the look, of their deceased friend. Hogarth was much affected at first, but, on recovering, took his pencil and drew the portrait. For those who love a soberer history, a third edition is ready:—Mrs. Hogarth, when questioned concerning it, said that she remembered the affair well: her husband began the picture, and finished it, she remembered in his own house, and sitting by her side. (We quote the above from Allan Cunningham's "Lives of British Painters, &c.")

Opinions have been much divided as to the tendency of Fielding's works. Their extreme indelicacy, often unnecessarily introduced, has been palliated by the manners of the time admitting allusions and even expressions at which we should now feel the greatest disgust. The novels of our country at the present day are remarkably free from imputation of indelicacy; and more so than they were when the *fureur* for "fashionable novels" was at its zenith.

Within these twenty years three editions of Fielding's works, two of them illustrated by the pencils of artists who are very princes of humour, have failed to become popular; notwithstanding Fielding's truth and originality of delineation, skill in language, dramatic power and brilliancy of wit which has never been surpassed. It was in reviewing one of these reprints, that an acute critic exclaimed: "How refreshing it is to return to the vigorous, healthy air of his style, after being perfumed and pastilled to death by the tawdry trash of the day. There is more strength in half a page of Fielding or Smollett, than in a whole shipload of the diluted, mandarin, sickly sentimentality with which the so-called fashionable novelists, male, female, and epicene, drench their patient."

At Sharpham Park were, till lately, preserved a coat and leathers which Fielding once wore. The greater part of the house has been taken down; the remaining portion is tenanted as a farm dwelling. Sharpham has, however, been an important place: it was originally the country-house of the Abbot of Glastonbury, who came hither by water from his abbey. A well-timbered park surrounded the manor-house at Sharpham: of this little remains, the land being divided, and stocked with cattle, whose well-conditioned sides proclaim the fatness of the soil. So rich an appurtenance to the abbey was, of course, not overlooked by Henry VIII. at the Dissolution; but the last Abbot, Richard Whiting, refused to yield, but fled to Sharpham, whither he was pursued, and, being taken, was dragged upon a hurdle to the Tor Hill, Glastonbury, where, without regard to his age or character, the poor Abbot was executed; his severed head set upon the great portal of his own abbey, and the four quarters of his abused trunk sent to bleach in the blast at Wells, Bath, Ivelchester, and Bridgewater.

With its host of monastic associations, and its later celebrity as the birth-place of the father of the English novel, Sharpham is certainly not the least interesting "Nook and Corner" in our series.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

GEORGE GORE OUSELEY HIGGINS, ESQ., M.P. FOR MAYO.

The recently elected member for Mayo, second son of Captain Fitzgerald Higgins, of Westport, by Mary, only child and heiress of W. Ouseley, Esq., of Rushbrook, a near relative of the late Right Hon. Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart., was born at Rushbrook, in the October of 1818; was educated at Brussels, under the Rev. Dr. Drury, formerly head-master of Harrow; in 1833, entered Trinity College, Dublin, as a fellow commoner; took his degree of A.B.; and, subsequently made an extended tour of Europe; passed some time in the East, visited the greater part of our West Indian and North American colonies, and the principal cities of the United States. On his return to Mayo, in 1839, he was appointed, under the Lord-Lieutenancy of the Marquis of Sligo, to the commission of the peace for the county.

In 1846, on the resignation of Mr. Blain, a vacancy having occurred in the representation of his county, Mr. Higgins, popular from his urbanity, intelligence, and unswerving impartiality as a magistrate, as well as his known but always unassumingly enforced liberality of political opinions, was at once invited by a very influential body of electors to become a candidate, and so far accepted the invitation as to publish an address and commence his canvass; but, being unwilling to give a Protectionist candidate a chance of success from a division of the Liberal interest, he retired in favour of Mr. Macdonnell, of Doo Castle, who was returned with the late Robert Dillon Browne. On the recent vacancy occasioned by that gentleman's almost sudden death, Mr. Higgins was unanimously called upon by the Free-traders and Liberals of Mayo to allow himself to be put in nomination as their candidate.

The county of Mayo has an area of not less than 2131 square miles; and in 1841 had a population of 388,887. In 1847, notwithstanding the severe sufferings of 1845-46-47, there were more than a thousand electors upon the register; but so had subsequent famine, pestilence, eviction, decay, and emigration thinned them, that, at the recent election, not three hundred electors were to be found. This changed condition of the country gave rise to the belief that a Pro-



GEORGE GORE OUSELEY HIGGINS, ESQ., M.P. FOR MAYO.

tectionist could be returned, and Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C., was put forward in that interest. Since the memorable Clare election, there has been no more eager contest in Ireland. Mr. Butt, though in no way connected with the county, was on that side the best candidate to be found; a professor of political economy in Dublin University, a distinguished lawyer, an eloquent and able speaker, popular from his brilliant defence of Smith O'Brien and other leaders of the late Young Ireland party, well supplied with needful funds and landlord influence, he was a candidate of no mean pretensions. The question to be tried was, whether the remnant of the constituency of Mayo were changed by adversity, and would vote for the restoration of Protection as a safeguard against future suffering. If so, they could have no more able representative than Mr. Butt. Both parties used their utmost influence; not a voter was left unscanned. Mr. Higgins's speech at the hustings made no pretence in point of length or oratory to that of his learned opponent. It was a clear straightforward statement of facts as to the condition of the people, and of his own independent political convictions, giving evidence of observation, tact, self-confi-



dence, and such fluency as can always on needful and well-thought occasions gain audience of the House.

The numbers at the close of the poll were—Higgins, 141; Butt, 94. The father of the honourable member is the representative of one of the oldest Catholic families of the West of Ireland. Through all the stormy period of the times immediately following the invasion, the Higgins's were renowned amongst the Connaught chieftains. Through all the wars of the Commonwealth they were devoted adherents of the King, and, on the defeat of the Royalists, the then representative of the house had his estates confiscated, and was driven for refuge to the Continent. Another member of the family, Colonel Hugo O'Higgins, held high rank in the army of James II., and was killed at the siege of Athlone, in 1690.

The hon. member is a Liberal and Free-trader, in favour of Reform, retrenchment, and an equitable measure for the protection of tenants, and the assurance to them of the fruits of their own improvements. The hon. member is unmarried.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Beard.

ADELAIDE.

We have been favoured by a correspondent with the accompanying view of the capital of South Australia, sketched from the west end of Hindley-street, in Nov. last. It is somewhat unfortunate that all the principal buildings of the city are in the background; but, altogether, this is the best point the Artist could select. The view has been lithographed and published in Adelaide.

The land originally surveyed for the intended city amounted to 1000 acres, of which 700 acres are on the south side of the river Torrens, and 300 acres on the north. The streets are laid out at right angles to each other, and, being from one to two chains in width, are broad enough for all purposes. In the town, six public squares have been laid out, and twenty-two principal streets—thus allowing plenty of room for increase at a future day, and making the present city healthy and pleasant.

Wilkinson describes park lands in the environs, which have been preserved for the recreation of the inhabitants. This park land is a pleasant scene, and has much the appearance of the English parks, being adorned with large native trees in clumps, and having the river passing through the grounds for some distance, with trees upon its banks. These trees are the favourite resort of numberless parrots, which keep up a constant chattering amongst the branches, their gay plumage sparkling in the sun. The banks of the river, only a few years since, were a favourite resort for emus, kangaroos, and other animals, before the white man scared them away; now they are not seen here, unless, perchance, it be some stray specimen, hunted by dogs, and past its wits, seeking shelter among the abodes of its destroyers.

The Government House, shown in the distance of the View, shows a high signal-mast, on which the British flag is hoisted. This house was built by Col. Gawler. In front, and separated from its grounds by only a large sunken ditch, is a promenade, railed from the road, and a favourite resort of the townspeople after the heat of the day is over.

Another important point is North-terrace, which contains the Australian Company's offices, the Bank of South Australia, and further on, Trinity Church. On the same side as the Government House is the Legislative Council House, and other substantial edifices. King William-street has on one side comfortable houses, and on the other stock-yards, and other premises belonging to the Auction Mart, at the corner of King William and Hindley-streets, and which Mr. Wilkinson considers to be a handsome building, fit to ornament any English town. Further up King William-street are Younghusband's, Montefiore's, and Stock's stores; and in the distance the Government offices and Commissariat stores, many good private houses, and shops. The point of our view is thus described:—

"Hindley-street is the principal place of business, and here is to be observed all the bustle of a flourishing town, the way being filled with heavy drays loaded with produce, drawn by four, six, or eight bullocks, and accompanied by the drivers shouting and cracking their long whips; also with waggons and carts, drawn by strong English-looking horses, and mingled with gigs, carriages, and horsemen, all seemingly eager in business or pleasure, and taking little notice of the half-naked black men, armed with spears and waddy, accompanied by their *lubras* (or women) and children, and followed by gaunt, lean kangaroo dogs. Hindley-street is lined on both sides with good stone, brick, or wooden houses, some few of which are of a superior build, and do credit to Australian street architecture. Many of the stores or merchants' warehouses are massive brick or stone buildings; and, altogether, the town has a much more imposing aspect than could be expected from the difficulties it has encountered and the short time it has been established. There are two churches, Trinity and St. John's, and two or three very commodious chapels belonging to different sects.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Aug. 25.—13th Sunday after Trinity.  
MONDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.  
TUESDAY, 27.—Explosion of the *Cricketer*, 1847.  
WEDNESDAY, 28.—St. Augustine.  
THURSDAY, 29.—St John the Baptist.  
FRIDAY, 30.—Sun rises 5h. 10m.; sets 6h. 51m.  
SATURDAY, 31.—John Bunyan died, 1688.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.	M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A. M. A.
3 35 3 50 4 4 4 20 4 35 4 55 5 10 5 30 5 45 6 5 6 25 6 50 7 15 7 45						

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

S M. Redruth, had better apply to a printer.  
A FOUR-YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—The Act for the Protection of the Queen's Person, altering the law of treason, and subjecting to flogging persons assaulting her Majesty, was passed in 1842.  
E O W. Salop.—The value of a crown-piece of James II. depends upon its condition.  
ANTIQUE.—The impression sent is of a quarter noble of Edward III., which, not being fine, is only worth the price of old gold.  
JESSIE McLEOD, Morden Vicarage.—Mr M F Tupper's address is Albury, Surrey.  
A SUBSCRIBER, Edinburgh.—Apply to the Guarantee Society, 19, Birchin-lane.  
ROMION may obtain the Savings-Banks Report by order of any bookseller.  
M H, Dartmouth.—The tender will be held good, if the medium be not objected to at the time it is made.  
B.—The price of Pugin's "Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament and Costume," 4to, is £7 7s.  
A SUBSCRIBER, Bath.—Sir John Franklin's Expedition left Greenhithe May 19, 1845.  
S J D.—The entire number of small planets is eleven. Ceres was discovered in 1801; Pallas in 1802; Juno in 1804; Vesta, 1807; Astræa, 1845; Hebe, Iris, and Flora, 1847; Metis, 1848; Hygeia, 1849; and Parthenope, 1850. For additional information, see the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK from 1847 to 1850.  
C W.—Apply for the map to Mr Wyld, Charing-cross.  
C N, Budleigh, Salterton.—We regret that we have not room for the report.  
A Z.—We have not heard of any establishment of the kind mentioned.  
EXPLORATOR, Dover.—Received.  
A SUBSCRIBER ABROAD shall be replied to next week.  
W O Z, Maidenhead.—Servants' board wages are from 12s to 14s per week.  
J O G, county Down, is thanked; but we have not room for the sketch.  
F S, Plumstead.—The Census for 1841 may be had at our office, price 6d.  
A SUBSCRIBER, Edinburgh.—Mankes's walking feat was circumstantially and correctly reported in our Journal for August 3rd.  
A B.—The not unpicturesque gate-house of the old British Museum has been engraved in our Journal.  
E B, Chesterfield.—Apply to Mr Farrer, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.  
T P H, Liverpool.—The etiquette is the very reverse of what you state. See "Hints on Etiquette," published by Longman and Co.  
F F S, Shipdham.—The act of Parliament for taking the Census next year has been passed, and can be had, by order, of any bookseller. The appointments for the purpose have been made. Apply respecting the Great Exhibition of 1851, to the secretary, 1, New Palace-yard; where, or from the committees in the provinces, information is so easily obtainable that we need not reprint it here.  
E S, Islington.—See Davidson's System of Short-hand.  
G R W H.—The Small Tenements Rating Bill was one of the rejected of the session of Parliament just closed.  
J L D.—Apply with the presumed "Hogarth" to Mr. Farrer, Wardour-street, Oxford-street.  
A CONSTANT READER, Dorsetshire.—By post, as usual for civilians.  
A SUBSCRIBER, Stourbridge.—Hippopotamus is accented upon the third syllable.  
A FARMING MAN.—See the article on Emigration in our Journal for July 6th.  
M S W, Weymouth, is thanked for his offer. All our Illustrations of the Watering-places of England were from Sketches made by our own Artist, who has visited each locality.  
G A F S.—We find "Christ with the Woman of Samaria" in the list of etchings (New Testament subjects) affixed to John Burnet's "Rembrandt and his Works," 4to, lately published. One etching is dated 1634; the third proof is dated 1668. Your etching is valuable.  
WALTER W.—The officer in question is Sir John Davis, Ex-governor of Hong Kong. The present Governor and Superintendent of Trade is Mr. S. G. Bonham.  
AN AMATEUR, Enniskillen.—Declined.  
J M.—The subject is unsuited for our pages.  
G B, Roscrea.—The *Viceroy*.  
K D S E, Cheltenham.—With great economy.  
CORRE.—We regret that we cannot.  
J M R, Richmond.—Yes.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1850.

It is not very long ago that questions relative to Ireland occupied almost the whole attention of the British Legislature. The wrongs and the sufferings of Ireland were the constant themes of one party—the errors, the crimes, and the incurable defects of the Irish character were the no less constant themes of the other; while both debated with angry virulence on the remedies to be adopted to raise that unhappy land to a position more comfortable to itself and more creditable to England. For session after session the Legislature sang but one tune, and the burden of the song was always "Ireland." Things, however, have somewhat changed in this respect, and the last session of Parliament produced but little legislation or talk upon the affairs of that portion of the Empire. But, no sooner is Parliament prorogued, than Ireland begins to grow into importance as a subject of debate. British legislators, pre-

occupied, as they were, by a thousand contending interests, postponed Irish questions, but did not cause them to be forgotten. Even in the midst of the session a voice was occasionally heard to make known the social revolution which was in progress; and now that the acts and speeches of the Ministry, and their friends and opponents, do not call for the undivided attention of public writers, we may be sure that the affairs of Ireland will rise into the prominence they merit. Already, the old subject, the state of the potato crop, begins to excite curiosity, not unmingled with alarm; and the prospects of the approaching winter become the theme of anxious speculation both in and out of Ireland.

In all accounts hitherto received the potato crop appears to be safe; although the sinister rumours that were current a few weeks ago prepared the public to expect a contrary announcement. A partial blight appeared in some of the southern counties, but its progress appears to have been stayed, and the potato harvest is confidently expected to be of a fair average. The wheat, barley, and oats promise abundantly; and flax, so essential to the prosperity of the most prosperous part of Ireland, will yield a crop considerably above the average. The workhouses have been gradually thinning of their inmates for the last few weeks, and out-door relief has descended to its annual minimum, in consequence of the demand for harvest labourers, which has attracted large numbers of the poor people to this side of the Channel. The steam-vessels plying between Irish ports and those on the western coast of this island are daily crowded with passengers, to an extent unknown since 1847. A large proportion of these are destined for the harvest work, and will toil hard in England and Scotland for the next few weeks, save a few pounds, sew it up in their rags, and beg their way back to Ireland, according to their usual custom. The great majority, however, are bound for the United States, having already saved up sufficient sums, or received from relatives who have already emigrated and settled, the means to reach the land of promise.

This continued emigration of the Irish is one of the most remarkable points of contemporary history. Subsequent to, or in consequence of, the great failure of the potato crop in 1846—that calamity which revolutionised Ireland—not less than a million of people must have left its shores to try their fortunes in the new land over the Atlantic. Between emigration and the ravages of famine and pestilence, we may calculate that the population of Ireland has diminished by at least a million and a half, or two millions since the autumn of 1846. How long the emigration will continue, it is, of course, impossible to predict, as every new settler in America, who prospers in that country, is the agent by which a fresh demand is made upon the old country. It is one of the best features in the Irish character, that, in the new land to which they flock, they do not forget the friends or relatives that they have left behind them, and that every packet which reaches our shores brings money from America for the relief of people in Ireland, or to pay their passage out to the forests or prairies of a world where there is elbow-room for all, and where a willing heart and a stout pair of hands are the surest passports to independence and a competency.

But the social revolution that is in progress in Ireland is not one of depopulation alone. The character of the people that remain behind is undergoing a process which will produce effect hereafter. Their faith in the potato is shaken; their obstinate reliance upon old modes of culture is weakened; their fierce struggles for small pieces of land, and their desperate offers of rents far beyond the value, are not renewed, as they used to be, whenever a plot of potato ground or a small farm was to be let; and the idea of wages, as a permanent resource, is beginning to take root in their minds. Among the landlords the revolution is still more complete. The ancient owners of the soil, overburdened with debts and liabilities, barely managed to exist in a position of respectability before the calamities of Ireland began in 1846. The burden of poor-rates imposed since that time has sufficed to ruin a large number of them, and the gentry of Ireland have become suitors for the humblest of offices. Estates have changed hands. The judicial auction mart, over which Baron Richards presides at Dublin, has facilitated the transfer of landed property; and Ireland begins to be looked upon as a place where Saxons may immigrate and settle. In fact, the English and Scotch people are beginning to entertain the notion, that, for the purposes of colonization, Ireland possesses advantages over New Zealand, Australia, Natal, or America; and that it will soon be worth while to try what fish the western shores of Hibernia will produce, to reward the speculator and the labourer; what corn the wastes of Connemara may be made to produce, under proper ownership, and with proper management; and what manufactures, as prosperous as those of Belfast or Manchester, may be established in Galway, Donegal, or Mayo. Statesmen have failed to do anything for Ireland: it has puzzled and bewildered them for generations; and every step they have taken in the effort to cure her complicated and multifarious ills, has either been useless or mischievous. But Nature—wiser and more severe than men—has at last come to the rescue. She has punished the errors of the people upon the people, and of landlords upon the landlords; and through suffering, famine, and pestilence—the necessary consequences of infractions of her benevolent and unchanging laws—has operated by a peaceful, though slow process, the cure which man attempted in vain. A great revolution is in progress; and, sooner or later, Ireland will assume the position to which her natural advantages of climate and position entitle her. Much individual and national suffering may be the price that has yet to be paid, but the end will be attained; and Ireland will cease to be a curse to herself, and an opprobrium to Great Britain.

THE GORHAM CASE.

A circular signed by H. E. Manning, Archdeacon of Chichester; R. J. Wilberforce, Archdeacon of the East Riding of Yorkshire; and W. Hodge Mill, Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge, has been extensively circulated amongst the clergy, to inform them that the three subscribers acknowledge the supremacy of the Crown over persons and causes in temporal things, and over the temporal accidents in spiritual things, but they "cannot in conscience acknowledge the recently exercised right to hear and judge on appeal the internal state or merits of spiritual questions touching doctrine or discipline, the custody of which is committed to the Church alone by the law of Christ." For the relief of their consciences they make the declaration.

The Bishop of Exeter has addressed a long letter to the churchwardens of Bramford Speke, in which he sets forth the doctrine of the Baptism as laid down in the Catechism; declares that the precious truths therein contained were directly contradicted by their new Vicar, Mr. Gorham, in his examination before the Bishop; and then gives a succinct history of the case till Mr. Gorham was instituted by the Archbishop of Canterbury into Bramford Speke; the law, he says, not being so unjust as to enforce the task of institution on a Bishop who, for conscience sake, rejects the party instituted. The Bishop then refers to the course of action it is his duty to indicate to the churchwardens and parishioners of Bramford Speke, and objects to licensing a sound minister, being a second, to reside amongst them, as illegal, and to recommending them to seek pure doctrine in neighbouring churches, both of which had been suggested to him. He advises them to attend their parish church, to watch Mr. Gorham's preaching; and he reminds the churchwardens that they are bound to bring to the knowledge of the Bishop any instance in which they shall conscientiously believe the minister preaches what is inconsistent with the word of God. He recommends nothing further, but he finds consolation for himself and the parishioners of Bramford Speke, in knowing that the absence of sufficient grounds for confidence in the preacher throws the congregation more entirely on the words of Christ for instruction, and he expatiates on the value of that afforded in the Book of Common Prayer.

There is an important provision in the Amended County Courts Act, which took effect on the 14th inst., by which no second suit in a second court can be brought. By the 18th section it is enacted, that, if any party shall sue another in any court for any debt or other cause of action for which he hath already sued him, and obtained judgment in any other court, the proof of such former suit having been brought and judgment obtained, may be given, and the party so suing shall not be entitled to recover in such second suit, and shall be adjudged to pay three times the costs of such second suit to the opposing party.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CONVOCATION OF THE CLERGY.—On Thursday morning, both Houses of Convocation assembled for the purpose of prorogation. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, accompanied by F. Hart Dyke, Esq., her Majesty's proctor, and principal registrar of the province of Canterbury, arrived at the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster Abbey, at half-past ten o'clock. It may not, perhaps, be generally known, that, under virtue of the Queen's writ, a general assembly of the clergy is convoked to consult on the more weighty affairs of the Church as often as a Parliament assembles. The Royal writ is directed to the Archbishop of each province, requiring him to summon all bishops, deans, archdeacons, cathedral and collegiate churches, whereupon the Archbishop directs his mandate to his dean provincial, first citing him peremptorily, and then willing him in like manner to cite all the bishops, deans, &c. The Convocation ordinarily assembles and prorogues with Parliament, but this year the prorogation occurs some time after the close of the Parliamentary session. Particular interest was attached to Thursday's proceedings, inasmuch as it was anticipated that petitions emanating from the Church Union relating to the Gorham case might be presented, and also from the fact that numerous meetings of the clergy throughout the country had been held, calling upon his Grace the Primate to assemble the Convocation, in order that the present aspect of the affairs of the Church might be fully and fairly discussed. Expectation upon this head, however, was not realised. At half-past ten, the Archbishop having taken his seat on the throne in the Upper House, F. Hart Dyke, by command of his Grace, read her Majesty's writ for the prorogation, and the Lower House having been formally summoned, and no one appearing, his Grace ordered the Convocation to stand prorogued. The customary writs and forms were then read, and the Archbishop declared the proceedings at an end.

METROPOLITAN CHURCH UNION.—A general meeting of the members of this Union was held on Tuesday, at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, to receive the report of the committee. Mr. Henry Hoare, the treasurer, presided. The report described the measures adopted by the committee in furtherance of the resolutions passed at the great meeting of the clergy and laity, held last month at St. Martin's Hall, upon the "Gorham case," together with the correspondence which passed between the Archbishop of Canterbury and the committee of the Union, in reference to the same subject. After a long and animated discussion, the report was adopted. All the speakers denied the right of the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, or of any other lay tribunal, to adjudicate in matters of faith, contending that all such questions should be referred to Convocation. The next matter taken into consideration was the course proper to be adopted in reference to the institution of the Rev. G. C. Gorham to the living of Bramford Speke, and the following resolution having been proposed and seconded, was unanimously agreed to:—

Whereas, on the 6th of August inst., the Rev. G. C. Gorham was instituted to the vicarage of Bramford Speke, by the judge of the Arches Court, upon the flat of the Archbishop of Canterbury; and whereas such institution amounts to an adoption by an ecclesiastical authority of the sentence of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and constitutes, therefore, a serious aggravation of the position in which the Church has been placed by that sentence; and whereas this aggravation of her position, so far from diminishing the obligation of steadfast adherence to her communion on the part of her faithful members, constitutes an additional ground for strenuous exertion, with a view to the vindication of her faith, and of her spiritual rights and immunities; and whereas special difficulties arise to the clergy, who are bound, on the one hand, by their vow of canonical obedience to their ecclesiastical superiors, and on the other hand by their vow to "banish and drive away all erroneous and strange doctrine, contrary to God's word"—that this meeting is of opinion that no time should be lost in representing to her Majesty the Queen, as her supreme temporal governor, the increased difficulties and dangers which have arisen to the Church from the institution of Mr. Gorham, and claiming as a matter of right and justice the assembling of Convocation, in order that the several questions involved in the present position of the Church may be submitted to the adjudication of the only authority having competent jurisdiction in matters of faith; and that the committee be requested to prepare forthwith:—

1. A clerical address to the Queen, on the basis of the resolutions and of the address to her Majesty, adopted at the annual meeting on the 28th of May, and since superseded by the address of the meeting of July 22, with such modifications and additions as may have been rendered necessary by the circumstances which have since transpired.
2. A lay address to the Queen, containing a similar prayer.
3. An address to the members of the existing Convocations of Canterbury and York, praying them to memorialise the Queen and the respective Archbishops, to convene them for the purpose of deliberation upon all such matters as may appear to them, when synodically assembled, to be necessary for the settlement of the previous differences in the Church, and for the promotion of her welfare and efficiency, and to take all such steps as they may judge most conducive to the attainment of these objects.

The customary vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

WESLEYAN REFORM.—On Monday, a general conference of delegates commissioned from all parts of England to meet in opposition to the duly recognised Conference of preachers now assembling in London, was held at Albion Chapel, Moorfields. The proceedings were held with open doors, and a large attendance was thus secured, more especially as from the ordinary conference meetings the undesignated members of the Wesleyan body have been rigidly excluded. The first question that presented itself for discussion was whether or not the assembled delegates should present themselves to the Conference and demand the restitution of the rights of which the great body of the people had been unjustly deprived. It was ultimately resolved that the most dignified course for the delegates to pursue, after an insulting message which had been received from the Conference, would be to remain perfectly silent upon the matter. On the motion of Mr. Baldwin, seconded by Mr. Warne, and supported by Mr. Stanley, Mr. Bolton, and Mr. Ibbitts, the following resolution was agreed to:—

That this meeting is convinced that the conduct and spirit of the present Conference, from its rejection of all conciliatory overtures, and especially from its total disregard of the memorials signed by thousands of office-bearers, and tens of thousands of members, that the most decided measures are necessary on the part of the Wesleyan reformers to carry out the objects indicated in the memorial.

On the motion of Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Benson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the following resolution was agreed to:—

That this meeting, although deeply interested in the progress of Wesleyan Methodism, and having a strong attachment personally to many of its ministers, is painfully convinced that the assumption and acts of the Conference are palpably opposed to the authority of the great Head of the Church, at variance with the design and constitution of the early Christian churches, and practically opposed to the genius and spread of Christianity, and that, consequently, it is no longer desirable to contribute to the system as it now is, or to the support of the preachers, without being partakers of their shame and guilty of their deeds; and this meeting therefore recommends the immediate withdrawing of all funds, as the only remaining practical means of memorialising the Conference.

On Tuesday evening further proceedings in the matter were had, at a public meeting, which were of a nature to threaten the dismemberment of the Wesleyan body. The meeting was held in St. Martin's Hall, Long-acre, and was thronged with that numerous portion of the sect that is opposed to the proceedings of the regularly constituted Conference in its expulsion of preachers, office-bearers, and others. In order that a proper decision might be arrived at relative to the course to be adopted in the present state of connexional agitation, delegates had been sent from all parts of the country to attend what had been called "The People's Conference." Mr. W. Phillips, of Bristol, was called to the chair. He said, he was present in London as a delegate, having been appointed by the suffrages of about 2400 members in his locality. It had been a matter of great regret that the Conference had refused to hold interviews with the delegates sent to London, and thus open a path for the settlement of the grievances of which the reform party complained. (Hear, hear.) The chairman proceeded at great length to explain the grounds of complaint against the Conference, which have been repeatedly published. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. James Bromley (who was expelled by the Conference), Mr. Wild, Mr. Martin, Mr. Everett, and several others. No formal resolutions were submitted, but the delegates recommended that all pecuniary supplies to the Conference should be stopped—a proposition which was received with shouts of applause. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE, DALSTON.—On Saturday, a very interesting ceremony, connected with the extension of the accommodation afforded by this excellent institution, took place in a field adjoining the present premises of the society, by the laying of the foundation-stone of a new building, which is to comprise a chapel, dining-hall, and additional dormitories. This ceremony was performed by the Rev. T. O. Goodchild, the Rector of the parish of Dalston, and a number of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. There were also present the whole of the inmates of the institution, who appeared to take great interest in the proceedings. Mr. Hoare, having briefly addressed the company, and pointed out the objects and advantages of the institution, the Rev. S. Cutler Hooley, chaplain and secretary to the institution, offered up an appropriate prayer, after which the ceremony of laying the stone was proceeded with, the following inscription being enclosed within a bottle, hermetically sealed, and placed within the stone:—"The first stone of this building, comprising a chapel, dining-hall, dormitories, and other accommodations, was laid by J. Gurney Hoare, Esq., the treasurer of the institution of the Incorporated Refuge for the Destitute, August 17, 1850. William Tress, architect; Messrs. Haynes and Eyre, builders." The ceremony of laying the stone having been completed, the Rev. Mr. Hooley delivered an impressive address to the company, the latter part of which was especially directed to the inmates of the refuge, many of whom were affected to tears. At the conclusion of the ceremony, the inmates of the institution and the workmen engaged on the new building, were regaled with good old English cheer, in different rooms, at the expense of Mr. Hoare. We may observe that, in consequence of the withdrawal of the Government grant of £3000 a year, the male refuge has been entirely done away with, and the society now exclusively directs its attention to the reclamation of females, who by dishonesty have become the inmates of a prison, or subjected themselves to the chances of prostitution, and the fixed annual income being too little to meet the wants of the institution, it has now in a great measure to depend upon the benevolent for support. The present building accommodates only 45 inmates, who are employed in industrial occupations, fitting them for domestic servants. In connexion with the institution is an excellent laundry, in which the washing for the Blind School and other public institutions is performed, and the new building, in addition to the chapel, dining-hall, and dormitories for 32 additional inmates, will also contain sorting and folding rooms. The dormitories are to be erected in the same manner as adopted at the Model Lodging-House at Spitalfields, giving to each person a separate bed-room, while two matrons' rooms are to be so situated as to have a command of the whole. On the same floor with the dormitories will be also sick and bath rooms. The building is contracted for at £2113, and is to be completed in about three months.

OPENING OF THE FISHMONGERS' AND POULTERERS' ASYLUM.—On Wednesday, the above asylum, which has been in the course of erection for these last two years, was opened for the reception of inmates. The building, situate at Wood Green, near Hornsey, is in the Elizabethan style of architecture; the material, red brick, with Bath stone dressings, and it is fitted up with every requisite. The surrounding grounds are beautifully laid out, and the whole is well calculated to promote the comfort of the recipients of the bounty of the society.



FALL OF THE BRICKLAYERS' ARMS RAILWAY STATION.—LOSS OF LIFE.

On Wednesday afternoon, an accident of an alarming and extraordinary character, by which one man lost his life and two or three others were more or less seriously injured, occurred at the Bricklayers' Arms terminus of the South-Eastern Railway, in the Old Kent-road. The porters, it would appear, were engaged moving a truck on one of the turn-tables under the large shed which covers the station, when a train which was being slowly shunted on an adjoining line of rails came unperceived upon them, and, running into the truck which was in a transverse position, forced it against one of the pillars that support the roof, and the result was that the whole of the roofing, constructed of iron and extending over an immense area, fell *en masse* to the ground, burying beneath its ruins both men and carriages.

It providentially happened that there was no passenger-train in the station, and that at the time of the accident not more than half a dozen men were at work in the shed, all of whom, with one exception, were protected from instantaneous death by the carriages around them; one poor fellow, however, in attempting to find shelter under a gateway, was struck by a falling beam, and unfortunately lost his life.

Inspector Hanagan, of the M division, with a large body of the force under his command, were shortly on the spot, and rendered effective assistance. This station was erected in 1844, on the site of one which had previously fallen, and where an accident of the same character occurred, also attended with loss of life. Up to a late hour in the evening the wives and friends of the various workmen engaged on the premises congregated around the spot making inquiries. It is extremely fortunate that this accident did not occur about a month since, as then no less than 150 men were employed at the same spot.

**FRIENDLY ASSOCIATION OF LONDON COSTERMONGERS.**—On Monday evening, a large number of the costermongers of London assembled at a supper and ball, given at the City Working Man's Hall, Golden-lane, Barbican. The entertainment was designed to point out to the working classes the means by which they may rationally enjoy themselves without expense or the use of intoxicating liquors. About 100 men and women sat down to supper; Mr. Henry Mayhew in the chair. The meal consisted of a variety of substantial viands, without any stimulants stronger than ginger-beer. The cloth having been removed, Mr. Mayhew observed, that this was the first attempt which had been made to give the working classes an opportunity of combining rational enjoyment with the means of increasing the funds of the present association; and a similar entertainment would take place at stated periods in different parts of the metropolis. Mr. George Cruikshank and other gentlemen afterwards addressed the company, and a variety of sentiments were proposed, with a view to the permanent elevation of the working classes. The speakers were relieved by a succession of songs and dances, to accompaniments furnished by the South-west brass band. The most perfect good-humour prevailed throughout the evening; and the evident determination which was shown by the guests to follow the dictates of good taste proved that the formation of the Association of Costermongers is a step in the right direction. In the course of the evening a list of subscriptions was read by the chairman, including donations from Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P., Earl Stanhope, Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Evelyn, M.P., Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P., Mr. Wyld, M.P., Mr. Charles Knight, &c.

**DRURY-LANE THEATRE.**—MEETING OF PROPRIETORS. — On Tuesday, the annual meeting of the proprietors of this theatre was held in the saloon, Mr. B. B. Cabell, M.P., presiding. Mr. Burgess read a report, which stated that the committee were unable to offer any remarks in reference to the success of the dramatic performances which had taken place in the theatre since the last general assembly, although, from the circumstance of the lessee having announced his intention of continuing the performances next season, they presumed the result had equalled his expectations. The lease granted to Mr. Anderson had three years to run, and would expire at Christmas, 1853. The committee were happy in being able to report that the value of the property had been maintained, and that the rent agreed upon had been punctually paid by the lessees. From the financial statement submitted, it appeared that the receipts of the past year, including a small balance in hand, had been £4592 4s., and the payments £4299 14s. 11d., leaving a cash balance of £292 9s. 1d. to be applied to the liquidation of the expenses of the current quarter. To the renters the sum of £670 had been paid, being at the rate of £5 for 134 nights. The amount due to the Duke of Bedford had been reduced by about £300. The report having been adopted, the members who retired from the general committee by rotation were re-elected, and the Earl of Glengall was appointed chairman of the committee for the year ensuing.

**TRADES OF LONDON.**—A public meeting of the trades of London was held on Tuesday evening, at the Mechanics' Institute, Southampton-buildings, Holborn, for the purpose of preventing, if possible, the lowering of wages in the type foundry business, by the introduction of French workmen in lieu of English. Mr. Luke James Hansard, who presided, explained that it was stated that men, to the number of 96, in the employ of Messrs. Caslon, Fagg, and Co., had been compelled to leave their work, in order to prevent an alarming reduction of wages, which was entirely uncalled for, there being no competition for types in the market, save that which was produced by the few existing masters themselves. Their employers had used every endeavour to procure Englishmen to work for a low rate of wages, but all to no purpose; in consequence of which they had recourse to foreign workmen; and, through agents employed all over the Continent, they had succeeded in procuring eight Frenchmen and two women, all of whom had been imported from Paris. If this system were suffered to go on without notice being taken of it, their English labour market would be inundated with foreign workmen, and the whole body of English industrious classes must leave their native soil, or, worse still, go and help to fill the various workhouses of England. The chairman also read a letter which he had received from Messrs. Caslon and Co., expressing that the statements made by the men were untrue, and that it was a most unreasonable strike on their part, and merely done with a view of obtaining an increase of wages. It stated that they had paid their men the wages stipulated in the arrangements entered into in the year 1845, and they had never even attempted to reduce them. It seemed that the main point of dispute arose from the price paid to the rubbers, the demand of the men being that all rubbers, of whatever age they might be, should be paid 2d. per 1000. The chairman concluded by reading several letters from respectable firms, setting forth the amounts paid by them, with a view of throwing some light upon the grounds of complaint which these men had against their masters. A long statement of the cause of the present strike was then read by Mr. Bosquet. It appeared that about four years ago the same thing had occurred. The affair was then settled by agreement in a fair and satisfactory manner, and the men had hoped that they should be allowed to settle down in quiet, and that their employers would not be disposed to depart from their agreement by pressing another reduction. Fourteen months since a Mr. Fagg entered their firm as partner; since which there had been a marked difference, several of their long-standing privileges having been taken off, and hints given that the time was not far distant before another reduction would be made. Six months since, on hearing that a small firm which had been carried on for many years in Hertfordshire had been united to their foundry, and fearing that the country prices would be introduced, they appointed a deputation to see Mr. Fagg, and got for an answer that it would not interfere with them in any way. They did not feel satisfied at this answer, and they therefore called a public meeting of the trade, and resolutions were adopted that might prevent the introduction of this firm by all possible means. Shortly afterwards, a person who had received 30s. a week was reduced to 20s., and other instances of reduction occurred. They therefore declared their intention of not returning to work until the notices issued by their employers for the reduction of wages had been withdrawn. Assurances had been given that no reduction should be made. However, from circumstances, they had found it absolutely necessary to strike, but in their strike they had maintained merely a passive resistance. They never had expressed a wish to dictate, but, after carefully deliberating on their position, they felt themselves bound to act as they had done. After a long discussion, in which several speakers took a prominent part, resolutions to the following effect were unanimously agreed upon:—

That this meeting is of opinion that the type-founders were justified in resisting the attempts to reduce their wages, and that they emphatically reprehended the introduction of foreign labour when Englishmen were contending for a just remuneration of their toil, and they considered that the type-founders now on strike were deserving of every assistance. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated, having lasted more than four hours.

**FUNERAL OF THE LATE RECORDER OF LONDON.**—On Tuesday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, the remains of the Right Hon. Charles Ewan Law, late Recorder of the city of London, were removed from his late residence, 72, Eaton-place, Eaton-square, Fimlico, to the church of St. John, Southwick-cessant, Hyde-park, where they were interred in a vault under the altar, where one of his daughters lies interred. At the head of the vault was placed a wreath of white roses, in the centre of which was a black cross. On the coffin, which was covered with black silk velvet, was the inscription:—"The Right Honourable Charles Ewan Law, M.P. for the University of Cambridge, Recorder of London, son of Lord Ellenborough. Born 14th June, 1792; married, 7th March, 1811, to Eliza Sophia, daughter of Sir Charles Nightingale. Died 13th August, 1850, aged 58 years." The funeral was strictly private.

**CREMORNE GARDENS.**—The tenth annual exhibition of dahlias and other flowers of the choicest and most exquisitely-tinted dyes, attracted a large concourse of the lovers of horticulture to these Gardens on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The weather was propitious, and the entertainment not a little enlivened by the various pieces of music played by the juvenile performers of the Duke of York's school. The dahlias, verbenas, hollyhocks, &c., were tastefully arranged under a large marquee, erected for the occasion, and presented a very brilliant and beautiful exhibition. A variety of prizes were distributed, under the direction of Mr. Glenny. There were also some handsome specimens of flowers in wax models exhibited. The members of the Royal Chelsea Dahlia Society dined together in the evening.

**METROPOLITAN BENEFIT SOCIETIES ASYLUM.**—On Monday the anniversary of the opening of the asylum at Ball's-pond, Islington, was celebrated in the grounds of the institution by a *fête champêtre*. A splendid marquee was erected on the lawn, under which the inmates of the asylum, 54 in number, were substantially regaled. A variety of rustic sports followed, in which the visitors joined.

On Tuesday afternoon, two females, sisters, of the name of Chalker, residing at 10, Beaufoy-terrace, Walworth, were swinging in one of those dangerous machines called Highfliers, at Camberwell Fair, when, at the moment it had attained its greatest velocity, they suddenly rose in their seats, and were pitched out, flying over the heads of the people a distance of twenty yards. They were picked up insensible, and taken to the hospital, both having sustained fractured skulls and other injuries, from which it is impossible that they can recover.

**BATTERSEA PARK.**—The total amount authorised to be advanced by the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills for Public Works for the formation of Battersea-park was £200,000. Of this sum the Public Works Loan Commissioners borrowed £100,000 for the purposes of the park, £68,461 of which has already been expended, leaving a balance unapplied, on the 31st of March last, of £31,810. The amount which had been expended by the Commissioners on the Thames Embankment, Chelsea-bridge, and approaches thereto, up to the 31st of March, was £21,361. The amount authorised to be advanced is £120,000.

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS.**—Births registered in the week ending August 17:—Males, 689; females, 674: total, 1363. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 441; females, 433: total, 874. This return shows that the mortality is decreasing in London. The 874 deaths last week were less by 123 than the deaths in the previous week, and to nearly the same extent less than the average of the ten corresponding weeks 1840-9, if we exclude the week of 1849, when 2230 deaths were registered. In the same season last year the danger of dying in London was twice as great as it is now; and the epidemics of cholera and its inseparable attendant diarrhoea, which destroyed 1230 and 188, were fatal last week only to 8 and to 139 lives. Six of those who died of cholera were children; one was a dirty labourer, of the age of 41, who lay about in stables; and one was a widow, of the age of 73, who refused to take nutritious diet. Of the 139 persons who died of diarrhoea, 118 were children under 15 years of age, 8 were adults, and 13 were aged persons. Looking at the numbers, as well as the details of the cases of cholera returned, and at the advanced period of the year, so many weeks after the epidemic broke out, not only in 1832 and 1849, but in 1833, it must be admitted that the chance of an outbreak in the present year is considerably diminished. The immunity from attack will no doubt accelerate the great works which are now in contemplation for the drainage and purification of London; for it cannot be forgotten that that unseen power of the air which slew so many thousands last year may return, and put the sanitary defences of the city to a second and severer proof, when the population is more scantily supplied with vegetables, fruit, bread, meat, and the other means of living. The following are the particulars of the eight cholera cases:—On the 10th of August, at 3, Hunt-street, Lambeth, the daughter of a waterman, aged 4 months, "vomiting, hypercatharsis, cholera." Mr. G. Wood, the deputy registrar, states that "the parents of the child occupied a small house, under which runs a most offensive drain; the former occupiers left in consequence of the stench arising therefrom." On the 6th of August, at 3, Dorset-street, Ratcliff, the son of a labourer, aged 7 months, "cholera (26 hours)." On the 10th of August, at 2, Swan-court, Glasshouse-street, Whitechapel, the son of a labourer, aged 8 months, "Asiatic cholera (24 hours)." On the 12th of August, at the workhouse, Kingsland-road, brought from a stable in the Eagle Wharf-road, on the 10th, a labourer, aged 41 years, "English cholera (2 days)." Mr. N. Bowring, the registrar, states that "this man had not been in a bed for the last six months; he lay about in stables, but more commonly on the dust-heap in a yard, and when brought to the workhouse he was in a most filthy condition." On the 10th of Aug., at 12, Cock-court, St. James, Clerkenwell, the son of a compositor, aged 3 years, "gastro-enteritis (6 days), cholera (26 hours)." On the 15th of Aug., at 31, Marshall-street, Golden-square, the daughter of a clicker, aged 8 months, "cholera (24 hours)." On the 10th of August, at 30, Vauxhall Bridge-road, the daughter of a labourer, aged 1 year, "dentition, diarrhoea (2 days), cholera (15 hours)." On the 13th of August, at 3, Cross-street, Chelsea, the widow of a domestic servant, aged 73 years, "cholera (3 days), exhaustion from refusing sufficient nourishment (1 day)." Mr. W. Cliford Smith, the registrar, states that "this person was recovering from cholera, but remained low and weak, and, refusing to take nutritious diet, died from exhaustion." It is worthy of note that the decline in the general mortality has taken place on the north side of the river Thames, and that it is observed in both sexes, and in all ages under the age of 60.

**METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.**—The mean temperature of the air in the shade was 62 deg. 6 min.; the temperature of the Thames water was 66 deg. 2 min. in the day, 62 deg. 8 min. in the night. The temperature of the air was 1 deg. 2 min. above the average of the corresponding week. Electricity was active, and nearly an inch of rain fell, chiefly on Monday. The wind passed over Greenwich at an average rate of less than 100 miles a day.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

THE CHURCH UNION.

The Committee charged with carrying out the resolutions of the general meeting of clergy and laity, held on the 23d. of July, have made the following statement of their proceedings:—

The "Address of the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York," adopted at the general meeting of clergy and laity at St. Martin's Hall, on the 23d. of July, was presented to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth Palace, on the 25th of July. The deputation was received by his Grace with his accustomed courtesy; and the address having been read by the chairman, his Grace, after expressing his satisfaction at having so early an opportunity of seeing the deputation, observed:—

That there were many subjects treated of in the address which admitted of much difference of opinion, and that it was probably known to the deputation that he had the misfortune of disagreeing with some of the sentiments which it embodied. He might have wished, perhaps, that the language of the address had been less positive, and made more allowance for such differences of opinion; but that an address signed by so many members of our Church was entitled to respectful consideration, and he felt sure that it would receive all due attention, both from himself and from his right reverend brethren for whom it was intended.

To his Grace the Archbishop of York, and the bishops who had left town, copies of the address were forwarded by the chairman; but the Bishop of London, being still at Fulham, received the copy of the address from a deputation, and acknowledged it in the following letter to a member of the deputation:—

Fulham, July 31, 1850.

My dear Mr. Hope, —I have read with deep interest the address which you placed in my hands. It calls upon the Archbishops and Bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York to express to the Crown their humble desire that freedom may be granted to the Church, in synod assembled, to judge matters of doctrine and discipline; or, if such license cannot be obtained, so to declare their mind and intention as to secure those who have signed the address, for the present, against the utter denial of sacramental grace which they plainly see to be permitted by the late decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

With respect to the first of these points, I beg to assure you that I entertain a strong opinion as to the Church's right to a well-regulated freedom of synodical deliberation; and I earnestly hope some method may be found of combining such freedom with a due security for the peace and unity of the Church.

With regard to the second point, I apprehend that each bishop, in his own diocese, will adopt such measures as may appear to him best calculated to guard against the danger which is apprehended.

One mode of warding off that danger all may have recourse to, both clergy and laity—that of earnest persevering prayer to the Great Head of the Church, that it may please Him to drive away from it all erroneous and strange doctrine, and to preserve his household in the true faith, in unity of spirit, and in the bond of peace.

Believe me, my dear Mr. Hope, yours most truly,

A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P. (Signed) C. J. LONDON.

The address to the "Bishops of the Church in Scotland" (subscribed with 3000 names) has been transmitted to the Venerable Primus, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Aberdeen, with a request that he would be pleased to lay it before his right reverend brethren on their next assembling in synod.

Letters have also been despatched to all the colonial bishops, enclosing copies of the address which refers to them as bishops of the province of Canterbury, and inviting their attention, and that of churchmen within their several dioceses, to the appeal with which the resolutions of the 23rd July appropriately closed.

The protest and petition to the Queen have been committed to the chairman for safe custody—the petition until, at a convenient opportunity, and through proper hands, it can be presented to her Majesty; the protest, until the occasion which made it the record of a great public vindication of the faith of Churchmen shall cease to exist, when it may find a fitting place among the archives of Lambeth Palace. Meanwhile, names can be affixed to both or either of the documents, under a written authority sent to the secretary of any Church Union.

**PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.**—The Rev. E. Foley to be Archdeacon of Killala. *Rectories:* Rev. John Thomas Layard to Swafeld, Norfolk. Rev. W. Reade to Chedburgh, Suffolk. Rev. Elias Tardy to Augnamullen, in the county of Monaghan. *Vicarages:* Rev. G. A. Cockburn to Inghel, Sussex. Rev. Robert Fynes Clinton to Kedington, Lincolnshire. Rev. H. Harvey to Olveston, Gloucestershire. Rev. George Henry Turner to Deopham, Norfolk.

**TESTIMONIALS.**—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and affection:—The Rev. H. B. Bowlby, on his leaving the curacy, from the inhabitants of Whitstable and Seasalter. Rev. John Rotherford Farrow, Curate of Chivelstone, Devon, from the parishioners. Rev. A. John G. Ryde, late Assistant-Minister of St. Mary, Glasgow, from the congregation. Rev. Robert Williams, late Incumbent of Gwernafael, from the congregation. Rev. A. Coates, Incumbent of Pemberton Church, near Wigan, from two esteemed and benevolent ladies, members of the congregation. Rev. Frederick Haggitt, late Curate of Welwyn, Herts, from the inhabitants. Rev. E. T. Evans, Curate of Ysceiogil, Flintshire, from the inhabitants.

**VACANCIES.**—Chaplaincy of Cleobury-Mortimer Union Workhouse, Salop, diocese of Hereford; Rev. J. Hayton resigned. Devonport Morice-Town St. James's P.C., Devon and Exeter; value, £130; patrons, Trustees; Rev. W. B. Killpack deceased.

The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury have presented the Rev. T. W. Goldhawk, M.A., curate of St. Marylebone Church, London, to the vicarage of Sheldwick, Kent, rendered vacant by the cession of the Rev. S. J. Lyon.

**NEW METHOD OF GOLD REFINING.**—The accounts from the United States mention a highly important discovery in gold refining made by Mr. R. S. McCulloh, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Princeton College, and late United States melter and refiner at the Philadelphia Mint. This gentleman professes to have discovered a new, quick, and economical method of refining argentiferous and other gold bullion, by which the work may be done in one half the time at present required. It appears that the new method would save in labour and materials about one-half the cost required by the process now used in the mint of the United States, so that the charge to depositors for refining, which is now fixed, according to law, at the actual cost, may be considerably reduced. The apparatus required is less costly and more compact than that used in either of the methods now employed. The advantages in respect to space are such that, it is stated, probably five times as much work as at present may be done in the same building. Professor McCulloh has taken out a patent for the discovery, but has offered to dispose of it to the United States Government on certain terms—an offer which it was thought probable that the Government would accept.

DRIVERS' STRIKE ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

Various meetings have been held by the drivers and firemen who have resigned their engagements on this railway, for the purpose of showing that, in their judgment, no other course than the extreme one which they have taken—of resigning, or obtaining the dismissal of Mr. Gooch—was open to them.

On Monday evening, at a meeting which they held at the George, Stratford, Mr. Hope, who presided (as he had at the former meetings), directed attention to a fact, which he contended was in effect a condemnation of Mr. Gooch's conduct, viz. that, "upon attending at the offices of the company to receive our pay, all those men who had been fined by Mr. Gooch for accidents over which they neither had nor could have any control had the amount of the fines returned to them, and those who were suspended were paid their wages for the whole period of such suspension." The speaker then detailed certain detentions and irregularities which he stated had occurred with respect to the arrival of trains at several of the stations, and which he attributed to the ignorance and incompetence of the new hands employed. He concluded by exhorting the men to persevere in their present course of steady and peaceful conduct.

Several of the men having addressed the meeting in confirmation of the statements of the chairman, a resolution was agreed to affirming the chairman's view of the remission of the fines.

The Directors have published a statement in justification of the course they have adopted, which, after setting forth a scale of wages demanded by the men, and to which they (the Directors) did not think proper to accede, contains the following report from Mr. Gooch, which would seem to show that a want of proper discipline is at the bottom of the disagreement:—

"Locomotive and Carriage Department, Stratford, August 20, 1850. "To the Chairman and Directors of the Eastern Counties Railway.

"Gentlemen,—From the various statements which appear daily in the public papers, I feel it due, both to you and to myself, to explain, as concisely as I can, the several circumstances connected with the notices given to me by the engineers and firemen in your service, on the afternoon of Monday, the 12th instant, to resign their positions on the evening of Sunday, the 18th inst. The reason they assigned for so doing in the memorial they presented you on the same day was the unjust fines which had been imposed upon them by me. You are fully aware that, in conducting an establishment of this character and magnitude, the strictest discipline is necessary to ensure safety to the travelling public as well as economy to the shareholders; it is with great regret I am compelled to say that, in taking charge of this department of your railway, a few weeks ago, I found the discipline throughout the whole extent in a very unsatisfactory state. Being most desirous to effect the changes which were necessary as quietly as I could, and only gradually to introduce the same system on this railway as prevails throughout all other leading railways, I in every case imposed such fines only as could act rather as a warning for the future, than as a punishment for the offence. I deny most emphatically that, in any case, has been imposed for any failure of an engine which a practical man would say was beyond the common care and control of those in charge. I wish also to state that the other fines, were imposed for not reporting; and one case in particular, when, in consequence of the eccentric shunting, the train had to be taken a distance of five miles by horses. Fines also have been imposed for arriving at stations with goods trains at periods varying from one hour to half an hour before the appointed time, thereby endangering their own as well as the safety of all other trains travelling over the same part of the line. I state distinctly that I never had any intention to reduce wages or to increase the day's work of any man. On receiving the instructions of the board, in consequence of the resignation of the men, I immediately took measures to replace them by good and efficient drivers; and I am happy to say that, with the kind assistance received from other railways, by yesterday morning I had engaged seventy-seven engine-drivers, whose testimonials from their late employers will bear the closest inquiry. I shall lay them before you to-morrow. On Saturday evening all the trains running across the bridge were worked by the engine drivers, and yesterday morning the whole of the trains have been so worked. Knowing that the lines as well as the engines were strange to those men, I felt it necessary to give instructions to each to use the greatest caution, to study safety before speed, and not to attempt to regain lost time, and thereby to incur any risk. There have been several trains a good deal behind time, but these have in every case arisen from tricks having been played with the engines, which could not easily be detected until they had travelled some distance, viz. sand mixed with grease in the axle-boxes, oil and other injurious matter put into the water-tanks, and such other things as those only who know their effect would do. At Norwich a slight collision took place in backing out of the station by two engines coming together, and causing a very trifling injury. This is an occurrence not by any means peculiar to new engines. So far as the safe conduct of the trains by the new men goes, I have every reason to believe that they are quite competent for the duties they have to perform; and had they not been subject to such malicious tricks as those before mentioned, I have no doubt whatever but that the trains would have continued as punctually as before the change was made. The precaution which has been taken of placing the inspectors of permanent way, and the head guard of each train upon the engine to point out to the driver the various stations, junctions, and signals, has worked exceedingly well. The number of men who have been engaged will be sufficient to work all those trains which have been suspended, and all those men not now actually employed in working trains are travelling over the various lines of the company, that they may become thoroughly acquainted with them. I have, therefore, no doubt but that, on Monday next, the whole of these trains may be resumed, if you desire it. I have the honour to be, &c., J. V. GOOCH.

On Wednesday the drivers and firemen held another meeting in Stratford, at which the chairman (Mr. Hope), sought, by quoting instances to the contrary, to controvert Mr. Gooch's averments with respect to the imposition of fines, the intention to reduce wages, and the fitness of their successors to perform their duties. The proceedings terminated with a resolution to that effect.

As a proof of the kindly feelings entertained by the directors towards their late servants, it is stated that the directors have notified to such of them as occupy cottages and gardens belonging to the company, that the crops in the gardens, if not of sufficient maturity to be removed, shall be valued, and the amount paid to the late occupants.

JENNY LIND'S DEPARTURE FOR AMERICA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday Night.

JENNY LIND is gone!—gone amidst a scene of triumph which was not more a tribute to her own surpassing worth and talent, than to the art which it is her honour to profess, and to which she does so much honour. Ere these few hasty lines are before the reader, this incomparable songstress will have performed nearly one-fourth of her voyage to the United States, where, we are assured, a reception awaits her which will cast in the shade even the splendid ovation which has just attended her departure from among her European admirers.

Fresh as I am from this magnificent display of public feeling and sympathy, I can scarcely enter into details. With ears still deafened with the booming of cannon and the shouts of the thousands who were assembled on either side of the Mersey, and eyes dazzled by the gay effect of innumerable craft, illumined by the sun-light as they ran to and fro on the river, or followed in the wake of the *Atlantic*, I can scarcely give you a sober description of this extraordinary scene.

The authorities foresaw that there would be a great demonstration, and took their precautions accordingly. Fancy what must be the interest excited by Jenny Lind, when the police thought it necessary to notify to Mr. Barnum's agent, that if the lady took her departure from the quay at the hour generally expected, they could not ensure the safety of life and limb! We doubt much whether any sovereign was compelled to change the programme of his movements for such a reason. Yet so it was; and much hurrying to and fro was there in consequence. Instead of leaving at nine or ten o'clock, as had been arranged, Jenny Lind was obliged to slip out privately at a quarter to eight, and go down all manner of back streets to be able to get to the pier unperceived. In this she was successful; and while the intending sight-seers were disposing of their muffins and coffee, the little woman whom they were all going out to see had quietly gone on board the *Atlantic* in a river steamer; but not until after she had been annoyed (during a few minutes stay on the pier) by a crowd of idlers who pressed around her in the most rude manner, and could scarcely be kept off by the police. When will this nuisance be abated? When will the English learn to treat great or distinguished persons as such, and not as marvels are treated in the Zoological Gardens?

When at last the 150 passengers who had engaged all the berths were received on board, with all their luggage, and had taken leave of all their friends; and when the sound of a gun booming across the water from the bows of the steamer announced that all was ready for departure, what was certainly a "great scene" commenced. The immense floating mass began to move, and, as if by magic, all the craft that had been playing about on the surface of the river, formed into lines, and made a sort of procession. As the *Atlantic* steamed up from her moorings, past the Albert Docks, she turned her head in shore, in the direction of the town, and slowly passed in front of the magnificent line of quays, amidst the enthusiastic shouts of the thousands of human beings who lined the shore, not merely on the Liverpool side, but also all along the Cheshire coast, from Birkenhead onwards to the mouth of this great arm of the sea. Salutes were fired from the shore, and they were returned from the *Atlantic*; and the whole scene, such an army of craft of all sorts and kinds floating, with pennants flying—such a shouting—such a roaring of cannon—such a bright sunlight (which broke out suddenly, as if to afford presage of fair weather), was really one of the most extraordinary sights we ever witnessed. Every eye was strained to get a sight of Jenny Lind. There the little woman stood, on the paddle-box, with her arm in that of Captain West, and waving her handkerchief, enthusiastically, in return for the greeting of the crowds who had assembled to witness her departure.

After such a scene, any account of the concerts will seem an anti-climax. The miscellaneous concert on Friday does not call for special remark, as it was little more than a repetition of matters constantly given at the London concerts. All the interest centered in Lind. Such a reception! The audience rose at her. These cold people of Liverpool one would scarcely have supposed to have so much blood and heart in them. Verily, if they could have eaten her, they would. Her best song was the "Ah non parentat," from the "Magic Flute." After that in interest came the cavatina of *Agatha*, from "Der Freyschütz." which was given as I never heard it given before in any country. She wound up with the Swedish melodies, which she sang with a delicious comedy that sent the audience off in convulsions of laughter.

Her singing in the "Messiah," in the Monday's concert, proved a great treat to musical amateurs, who were on the *qui vive* to hear how she would deal with Handel's music. Genius knows no trammels of style; it goes straight at once to the core of things, and is as familiar with the massively simple strains of Handel as with the imaginatively spiritual melodies of Mendelssohn. Lind's own religious feeling goes with this music of devotion, and therefore there was no reason to doubt her giving it the full force of that not only in an artistic point of view was her singing a perfect triumph, but that on her retirement (after having repeated "I know that my Redeemer liveth") she was, to use the expression of an eye-witness, literally "bombed" with bouquets. She could scarcely make her way out of the orchestra, there was such a heap of flowers in all possible shapes. One chaplet rested on her shoulders, and remained there as





DEPARTURE OF MDLLE. JENNY LIND FROM LIVERPOOL FOR AMERICA.

she bowed repeatedly her acknowledgments. It was taken off at last by a gentleman standing by, and the happy captor preserves it with pride.

Of course there has been no thought of anything or anybody but Jenny Lind and her doings. These have been few. She has remained in her rooms, in the Adelphi Hotel, except when going to church, or the Southern Hospital, whither she went yesterday, and was presented with a silver teakettle and two candlesticks (in return for her having sung them a wing to the building), or to and from the Philharmonic Hall, to rehearsals or the concerts. Into private amusements we have no right to penetrate. She has, of course, had innumerable presents, among them a very handsome piece of floral architecture, hung with the most magnificent bunches of grapes we ever remember to have seen. Her chosen friends were allowed to pick these grapes as they hung so temptingly. She has also had an address presented to her by the Philharmonic Society.

The story about her brother is a pure fabrication—the silly and wicked invention of some scribbler for local journals.

#### RAILWAY VIADUCT OVER THE TWEED, AT BERWICK.

This stupendous Viaduct, connecting the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway with the North British Line, will be formally opened next week by her

Majesty, *en route* to Edinburgh. The foundation-stone of this structure, which we believe to be the largest work of the kind in Britain, was laid without public ceremony on the 15th of May, 1847, by the wife of the resident engineer, the same lady who had the satisfaction of keying the last arch on the 26th of March, 1850.

The Viaduct consists of twenty-eight semicircular arches, 61 feet 6 inches span each, springing from lofty piers 8 feet 6 inches broad at the narrowest point. The abutment at the north end of the Viaduct is built on the steep bank, on the top of which the old Castle of Berwick once stood; the south abutment is joined by the railway embankment, forty feet high. Besides these main abutments, the bridge is divided into two series of arches by a minor abutment, standing near the edge of the river; this enabled the company to finish all the land arches and get the traffic over them without waiting for the completion of the more difficult and uncertain river operations.

The total length of the Viaduct is 2170 feet; and the greatest height from the bed of the river, 125 feet. The whole bridge is built of stone, with the exception of the inner part of the arches, which is built with bricks laid in cement.

There is in this structure upwards of one million cubic feet of masonry; and nearly two millions and a half of bricks have been placed in the arches.

One hundred thousand cubic feet of timber was used in the foundations, which were of a very expensive and difficult character. In the execution of these foundations two of Nasmyth's patent steam piling engines were brought into

requisition for the purpose of putting in the coffer-dams and the piles on which the bridge is built, the natural foundation being merely loose sand and gravel. An engine of fifty horse power was used for pumping the water out of the coffer-dams.

The contractor at one time employed as many as 2000 men in the various departments embraced within his contract.

In addition to this large stone Viaduct, there is also a very extensive temporary timber bridge, along which the trains have been carried since October, 1848. Her Majesty passed along it in a train in September, 1849.

The total quantity of timber used in the construction of the stone and timber bridges has not been less than 240,000 cubic feet.

The total length of the temporary bridge is 1166 feet, its height being the same as that of the permanent structure.

The cost of the stone and timber bridges together has been somewhat under £130,000.

The bridge is joined at the south end by an embankment five-eighths of a mile in length, and in some parts upwards of 60 feet high, containing between seven and eight hundred thousand cubic yards of earth.

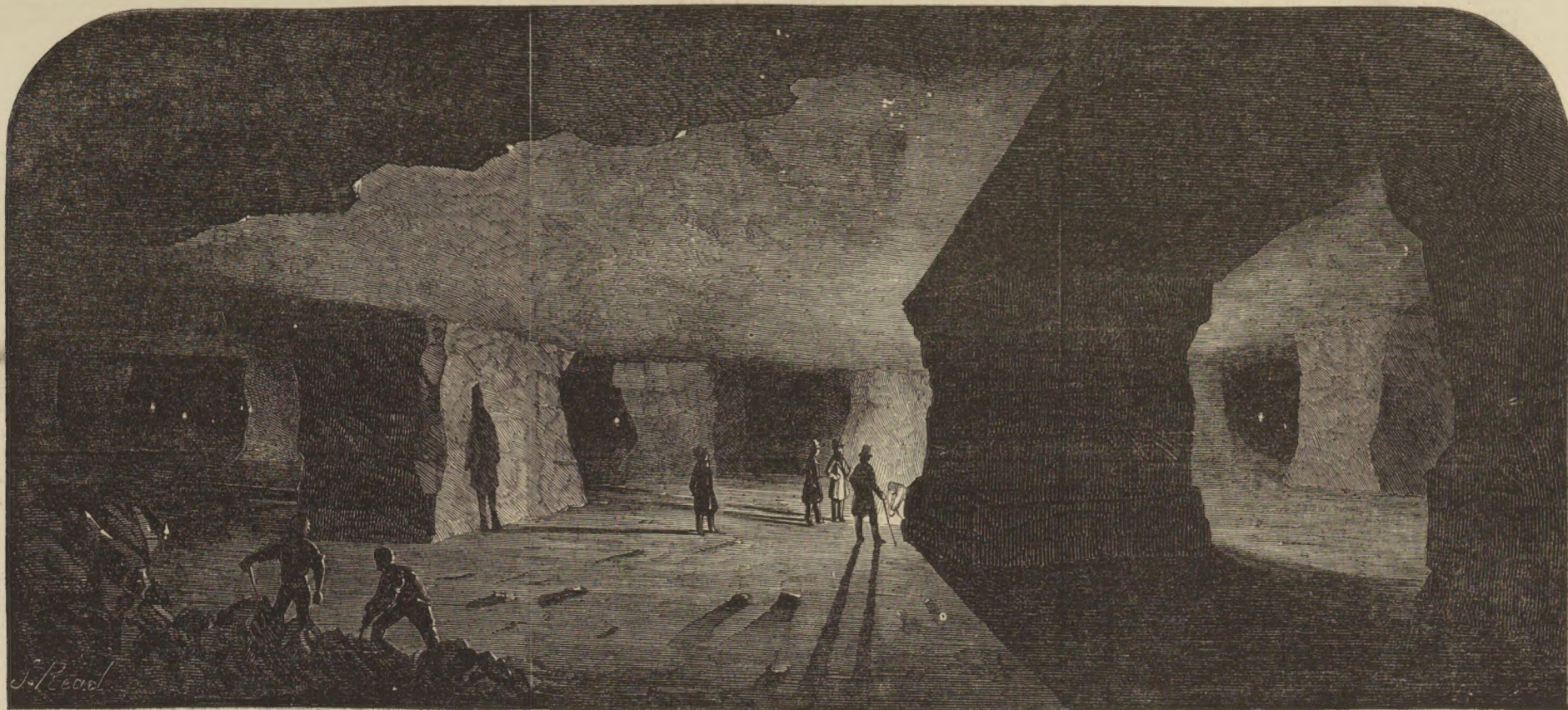
The engineers-in-chief of this magnificent work are Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., and Mr. T. E. Harrison; resident engineer, Mr. J. B. Bruce; contractors Messrs. McKay and Blackstock.



RAILWAY VIADUCT OVER THE TWEED, AT BERWICK.



## A VISIT TO THE SALT-MINES OF CHESHIRE.



THE MARSTON SALT-PIT.

## A VISIT TO THE SALT MINES OF CHESHIRE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THERE was a time, and that within the memory of the living generation, when salt in England was burdened with the heavy duty of £30 per ton, and sold retail as high as 4d. or 5d. per lb. It is now free of duty, and so abundant as to be sold retail at 6d. per 14 lb. The wholesale price of common salt is 6s. 6d. per ton; of the middle grain salt, 12s. 6d.; and of the very finest sort, 15s. per ton. We in this country, and the people of Europe generally, with whom salt is so abundant, can scarcely understand or appreciate the preciousness of salt in countries where it is scarce. In early times it acquired in the East a sacred and emblematic character. It is a pledge of hospitality among all the followers of the Prophet; and among the Greeks it was equally holy, as we learn from several passages in the "Iliad." "Among the multifarious ingredients of superstitious ceremony," says Mr. Graham Dalyell, in his treatise on the "Darker Superstitions of Scotland," "none is more essential than salt. In the age of Elisha the Prophet its virtues were established in one country; and in the reign of Alexander the Great they were equally established in another. It was deemed an acceptable portion of all oblations by the Mosaic institutions; nor was it ever deficient in the sacrifices of the Romans. It was an ingredient alike in pure religious rites, an instrument of sorcery, and a medicinal application. Many of the superstitions regarding it seem to be derived from the remotest antiquity. Salt was considered a substance the most acceptable to the gods. Salted meal entered every sacrifice of the Romans. Rock salt to be used in sacrifice by the Egyptians was procured by the priests of Jupiter Ammon." But to detail the superstitions connected with salt in ancient and modern times, would fill, not only one, but many volumes. Numbers of these superstitions still linger in Europe; and to spill salt is thought unlucky by many persons, both educated and uneducated. The great French lyricist, Béranger, alludes to this, and to the kindred superstition against thirteen at table, in one of his most beautiful songs:—

Dieu! mes amis, nous sommes treize à table,  
Et devant moi le sel est répandu.  
Nombre fatal! présage épouvantable!  
La mort accourt; je frissonne éperdu.

All these superstitions but prove the value set upon the article by men of all climes and races; and, though a recent author attempts to prove that the use of salt is the source of all, or nearly all, the diseases that afflict the human race, he is more likely to prove in his own person a new superstition connected with salt, than to wean mankind from their relish of this universal condiment, or even to make a single convert. Men and inferior animals are alike fond of it; and to both, in greater or smaller quantities, it is a necessary of existence.

indulged with this precious article, that to say, 'a man eats salt with his victuals,' is the same as saying he is a rich man. I have myself suffered great inconvenience from the scarcity of this article. The long use of vegetable food creates so painful a longing for salt, that no words can sufficiently describe it." Mr. Arthur Young, in his evidence before a Parliamentary Committee, on the subject of the salt duties in 1818, said:—"I found the sheep so fond of salt, that I had troughs ten feet long, [nine or ten inches wide, and three or four inches

deep, in which I scattered salt for them; and, feeding them with my own hand, I found them so ravenously fond of it, that the moment they saw me at the gate of the field, they galloped up from every part, and surrounded the troughs so eagerly that I was forced to place a pole, about eighteen inches or two feet long, over the troughs, to prevent them from jumping in; but all their heads were in the troughs in a moment." Salt is, also, highly useful as a manure for some descriptions of soils—and especially in gardens for the cultivation of particular flowers; among others, anemones, lilies, gladioli, ranunculus, narcissus, carnations, and the numerous bulbous tribes of *Anaryllidaceae*. Whatever is essential for the maintenance of animal and vegetable life is invariably found to be abundant. Salt is no exception. "It hath pleased the Author of Nature," says a treatise on the art of making common salt, published in 1748, "to provide mankind with ample stores of this most useful and necessary commodity. It is dispersed over all nature; it is treasured up in the bowels of the earth; it impregnates the ocean; it descends in rains; it fertilizes the soil; it arises in vegetables; and from them is conveyed into animals; so that it may well be esteemed the universal condiment of nature; friendly and beneficial to all creatures endowed with life, whether it be vegetable or animal."

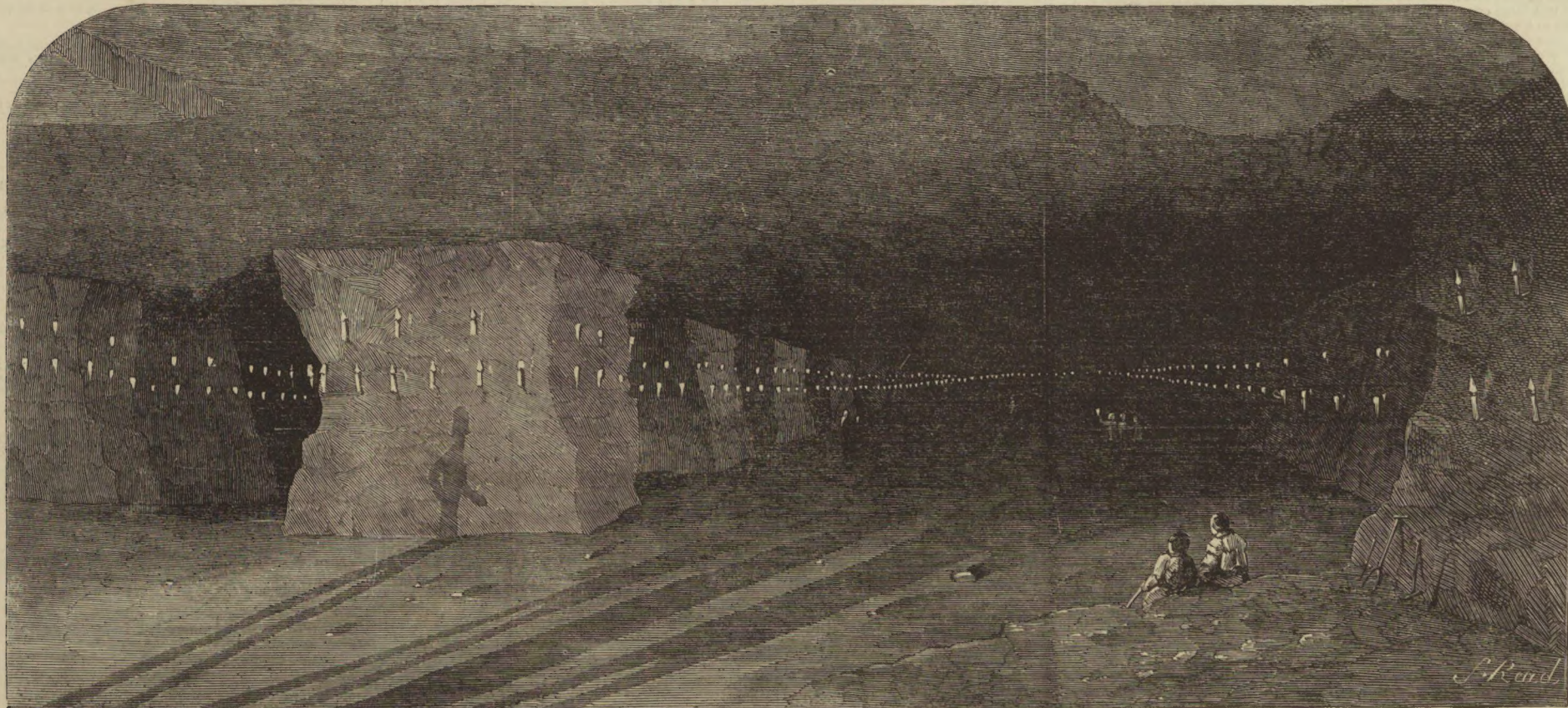
Dr. Buckland, in his "Bridgewater Treatise," speaks in similar terms:—"Had not," he says, "the beneficent providence of the Creator laid up great stores of salt within the bowels of the earth, the distance of inland countries from the sea would have rendered this article of prime and daily necessity unattainable to a large portion of mankind; but, under the existing dispensation, the presence of mineral salt in strata which are dispersed generally over the interior of our continents and daily enjoyment to the inhabitants of almost every region of the earth." There are several districts in England where these strata occur; but the neighbourhood of Northwich, in Cheshire, is the most celebrated for its mines of rock-salt. The principal trade



THE SHAFT.—DESCENT OF THE BUCKET.

"In the interior countries of Africa," says Mungo Park, "the greatest of all luxuries is salt. It would appear strange to an European to see a child suck a piece of rock-salt as if it were sugar. This, however, I have frequently seen; although in the inland parts the poorer class of inhabitants are so very rarely

large islands, is a source of health and daily enjoyment to the inhabitants of almost every region of the earth." There are several districts in England where these strata occur; but the neighbourhood of Northwich, in Cheshire, is the most celebrated for its mines of rock-salt. The principal trade



REGENT-STREET, MARSTON SALT-PIT.



of a large portion of that county is in salt, and its manufacture gives employment to large numbers of people. In the year 1844, no less than 13,476,884 bushels of rock and white salt were exported, of which quantity

Russia took .. .. .	1,823,756 bushels
Denmark .. .. .	462,576 "
Prussia .. .. .	1,686,320 "
Holland .. .. .	799,802 "
Belgium .. .. .	1,011,928 "
Sweden and Norway .. .. .	237,594 "
Germany .. .. .	301,426 "
British North American Colonies .. .. .	1,772,799 "
United States of America .. .. .	4,664,430 "
Western Coast of Africa .. .. .	374,482 "
New South Wales .. .. .	123,801 "
Guernsey, Jersey, &c. .. .. .	41,032 "

The remaining quantity was sent in small shipments to the West Indies, to the Mediterranean, Brazil, &c. The quantity retained for home consumption in the same year was about 12,647,616 bushels. It is estimated that, last year, 740,000 tons of salt were made in England—principally in Cheshire.

With these few preliminary remarks, I proceed to detail the particulars of my visit, in the course of the present summer, to the great Marston Mine, near Northwich, in Cheshire. From the Hartford station, on the London and North-Western Railway—about twenty-two miles from Liverpool—it is a pleasant walk of four miles to the town of Northwich, the centre of the salt districts of Cheshire. I had heard much of the Marston, or Duke's Mine, as the largest and best worth seeing; and on making inquiries at the inn at Northwich, as to the best means of procuring admission, I was directed to the house of the agent or manager, at a short distance. I was informed that there would be no difficulty, and that every facility was shown to strangers who were desirous of seeing the wonders of the mines. I had the advantage of the company of a friend who had formerly descended into the Marston pit, and, under his guidance, proceeded to a chemist's shop, where we provided ourselves with a few shillings' worth of blue lights—an essential preliminary to those who wish to see the mine to advantage. We found the agent was not at his house, but at the "pit," and thither we proceeded in search of him. The landscape about Northwich seemed somewhat rickety. Some of the houses leaned fearfully to one side, as if from the effect of an earthquake. There was a general air—if I may use such a simile—as of drunkenness about the whole place. The buildings and the trees seemed as if they had been making a night of it, and were going home intoxicated. I was afraid, as I looked at some of the houses, that they would fall. This odd appearance was caused by the subsidence of the soil over old and abandoned salt mines, which had thrown the trees and houses off the perpendicular. Instances have from time to time occurred of serious loss of property, and even of life, from this cause; and many of the farm-houses which we passed seemed so insecure in their positions, that I should certainly not have liked to pass a night in them. A walk of about two miles brought us to the Marston Pit. On presenting ourselves at the office, we found a party of three gentlemen and a lady, waiting to descend before us. The manager soon made his appearance, and, having asked us to inscribe our names in the visitors' book, he politely made us free of the premises, and deputed his foreman to accompany us, and to explain the various stages of the manufacture. Before descending, a map of the mine was shown us. It extends under about

thirty-five acres, and the shaft is 250 yards in depth. "If you had given us notice of your coming," said the foreman, "we would have prepared a treat for you, and have had the mine lighted up with as many candles and torches as we could have procured for you. When Mr. Canning visited it five-and-twenty years ago, we lighted no less than 15,000 candles, and the effect in the mine was magnificent." We expressed our regret that we had not been informed of the possibility of such a treat, and explained that we had a few pounds of blue lights with us. "We will make them go as far as we can," said our guide, "and do the best to show you the mine to advantage." The bucket being prepared, the previous party—who were also provided with a quantity of blue lights, to be used below—stepped into it, holding fast by the rope, and were slowly lowered into the mine. After a few minutes, the empty bucket ascended, and our turn came to be let down into the bowels of the earth. The motion was pleasant, and the descent, unlike that into a coal mine, was perfectly free from the annoyance of dripping moisture. The aperture above seemed to grow "small by degrees" as we descended, until, at last, it appeared no larger than the crown of a hat. We were, however, soon below. The descent did not occupy five minutes. On stepping from the bucket, a small candlestick, with a dip candle, was handed to each of the party, and our walk over the mine commenced. The light was just sufficient to make the darkness visible; but, on holding the candle to the ground, we could see that the floor was of rock salt, perfectly dry. It was covered with a fine dust, which sparkled like crystal in the light—though it must be confessed that the crystal was of a reddish and somewhat dirty tincture. The roof, and the gigantic pillars which were left to sustain it, were of the same material; and I envied, as I looked upon the square foot of it—which was all that I could at any time distinguish by the miserable light of my one candle—the brilliant spectacle which Mr. Canning must have enjoyed when the fifteen thousand candles were lighted up for him. "Wait a little," said our guide; and placing a couple of handfuls of the blue light upon the ground, set fire to it. The effect was instantaneous and highly beautiful. It was as if the underground palace of the gnomes, or earth genii, had been displayed. The gigantic columns of rock salt—with floor and roof of the same mineral—all glittered in the sudden light; and the shadows of the guests, preternaturally lengthened, fell behind them to the distance of twenty or thirty yards, and seemed to climb up the massive columns of salt, upon stilts which might have been used in Brobdingnag. But the pleasure of the fairy spectacle was only too fleeting. In less than a minute the tantalizing light burned out, and all once more was a thick darkness, convertible, however, into semi-darkness, by each individual as he moved about with his candle. Each person seemed the centre of a circle of hazy twilight, wandering about in the utter gloom. Luckily we had blue light enough to be enabled to repeat the experiment several times, and to enjoy the brilliant spectacle of this magnificent cavern, if only for a few seconds at once. I could not help wishing that it had been possible to illuminate the cavern with gas, so that I might have been a witness of the scene. The miners did not happen to be at work on this particular day; but a few were procured from the neighbourhood, and came down by the bucket to show us the first process of the manufacture. Working in a salt mine is comfortable, and infinitely preferable to working in a coal pit. There is no fear of explosion in a salt mine; the ventilation is good; the miner also can walk erect, and is never obliged, like the unhappy coal miner, to crawl upon all fours like a beast of burden; or to lie naked upon his back in narrow



EVAPORATING HOUSE AND SALT PAN.

seams, and strike the mineral from the roof above him. The rock is sometimes blasted, but more commonly the miner uses the pickaxe to detach it in smaller fragments. It is not hard, and easily yields to the implements employed. While we were engaged in questioning the miners upon their work, their hours, and their wages, and the general state of the salt trade, a surprise had been prepared for us. We were requested to accompany the foreman, and were led through rows of stupendous pillars of salt, fifty or sixty feet square, and about fifteen feet high, to a distant part of the mine, which seemed to be fully three-quarters of a mile from the place where we had started. Here a new scene of beauty presented itself. My wish had, to some extent, been gratified. Candles had been stuck against the sides of the walls and pillars down a wide avenue of upwards of 200 yards in length, which presented an appearance similar to that of a street in a large city, with all its lamps lit up at night. The name given by the miners to this vista was "Regent-street;" and it certainly looked far more beautiful than the street after which it had been called, for the semi-darkness into which the more dim and distant lights faded away, gave me an idea of infinitude and sublimity which Regent-street itself could not, under any aspect, have inspired. It was only now that the extreme beauty of this underground mansion became fairly visible and palpable. The pattern of concentric curved lines worked upon the roof and pillars by the tools of the workmen in breaking down the rock, gave an appearance of ornamental design, which, in the full light thus thrown upon it, was singularly novel, unexpected, and pleasing. We lingered long in this spot, and were informed that not many weeks previously a party of gallant officers from a regiment stationed at some town in the vicinity, of which the name has escaped my recollection, invited all the beauty and fashion of the neighbourhood to a grand ball in this place. The scene was represented as gorgeously beautiful, which I have no doubt it was. The little I saw convinced me how much more was to be seen under favourable auspices. There needs but light, and plenty of it, to transform a salt mine into a fairy palace; and it needs but ladies in the brilliant costume of the ball to form the fairies to grace it. On leaving "Regent-street," we were conducted once more to the bottom of the shaft, but turned aside to visit a stable erected for the accommodation of a horse employed to draw the carts laden with rock from the remote parts of the mine to the shaft. The horse had recently returned to the mine, having been lifted up during a slack week, to enjoy a run in the green fields, and a sight of the blue sky; both of which treats were, doubtless, as agreeable to him as they would have been to men under similar circumstances. It appears, when a horse has once been got down into the mine, he is very quiet. The air is good, he is well fed, and he has every inducement to do his work well; but when he is taken up again, he is not to be persuaded by the voice of the charmer, charm he ever so pertinaciously, to approach the mouth of the pit a second time. Nothing but force is available—though it appears that it is the descent in the bucket, rather than the darkness below, to which the animals have so decided an objection.

On emerging once more into the open air, we were shown the next steps of the manufacture. When the rock-salt is raised in the bucket—the same by which visitors ascend and descend—it is thrown into a pond or tank to dissolve. Here it lies for a few days, and a red scum arises from it, caused by the disintegration of the earthy matter from the rock-salt. From this first tank it is filtered into a second, where it forms a purer brine, and the scum and residuum of the first tank are dug out. They form excellent manure, and are often employed for that purpose. The manager showed us a field of wheat growing upon a made soil composed entirely of the residuum of rock-salt. The wheat was then but young—it was early in the season—but it presented an appearance equal to that of any wheat in the neighbourhood, and some of our party said, superior, but on this point I am not sufficiently an agriculturist to be able to pass an opinion. The brine, after it has been sufficiently filtered from earthy impurities, is pumped up into a reservoir, where it remains until it is required for the next process, which is that of evaporation. It is then pumped as it is wanted through wooden pipes or long troughs into the evaporating pans. These are made of wrought-iron, in the form of an oblong square, with a superficies of from 600 to 1000 feet, and a depth of from 12 to 16 inches. Under these pans sufficient fires are lighted, the brine is slowly heated, the moisture evaporates, and

the salt is left behind. According to the fineness of the salt required, must be the haste or slowness of the evaporation. The coarser and common descriptions of salt are procured by hasty, and the finer sorts by the slow process.

Common salt, or, to use its proper chemical name, the chloride of sodium, forms itself naturally by evaporation into crystals, of which the shape is a perfect cube. "These cubes," says Bergman's "Chemical Essays," "exhibit diagonal markings or striae, but frequently on each side produce squares parallel to the external surface, gradually decreasing inwards—circumstances which show the vestiges of their internal structure, for every cube is composed of six quadrangular hollow pyramids, joined by their apices and external surface; each of these pyramids filled up by others similar, but gradually decreasing in size, completes the form. By a due degree of evaporation, it is no difficult matter to obtain these pyramids separate and distinct; or six of such, either hollow or more or less solid, joined together round a centre. If we examine the hollow pyramid of salt still further, we find it composed of four triangles, and each of these formed of threads parallel to the base, which threads, upon accurate examination, are found to be nothing more than a series of small cubes."

To crystallize the brine to perfection requires care in the evaporation—a proper regulation of heat, and an absence of agitation of the brine during the process. Various temperatures are employed, according to the quality of the salt required. If the salt forms a scum or scab upon the surface, and does not fall readily to the bottom of the evaporating pan, the evaporation of the whole is impeded. In this case, a small piece of fresh butter is thrown in, which, melting, diffuses itself over the whole surface of the pan, and causes the rapid disintegration of the particles of floating salt, which then fall to the bottom. "No other grease but fresh butter will answer the purpose," said the manager; "oil will poison it, and make no salt. Even salt butter, if thrown in, will produce no effect. I do not know why salt butter should not answer the purpose; but I know the fact that it does not, for I have tried it a score of times. Fresh butter never failed—salt butter always did. As for oil, the reason is clear enough: it does not diffuse itself over the pan, but floats in a mass. The salt butter, however, puzzles me."

Four kinds of salt are made: the *steved*, or *lump salt*; the *common salt*; the *large grain flaky salt*; and the *fishery salt*, sometimes called the *large grained*. To make lump salt, requires boiling heat for twelve hours; at the end of which the greater portion of the water has evaporated, and the salt, still moist, remains at the bottom of the pan: it is then drawn out, and placed on a long, sloping wooden bench, whence the still superabundant moisture drains off into a tub at the bottom, called the "leech-tub." It is then made up into blocks or squares, and dried in heated stoves, when it becomes fit for the import or export market.

To make common salt requires twenty-four hours' evaporation; the large grain flaky salt, forty-eight hours; and the large-grained, or fishery salt, five or six days. The very finest kinds of salt are sometimes dried for fourteen days after they have issued from the evaporating pans. When the salt is made, it is conveyed to the Mersey in flats, by the river Weaver, which has been deepened and widened for the trade, and from the Mersey it is conveyed to all parts of the world. The Marston mine has been worked for seventy-five years, and still appears as inexhaustible as ever. There are fifteen other mines in the immediate vicinity of Northwich, many of them very large, but none so large as this. The total number of evaporating pans at work in the Northwich division is 286. There are 281 in the Winsford division, or 567 in these two salt districts. Each pan is capable, on the average, of making twenty-five tons of salt per week, from which statement a calculation can easily be made of the total yield at full work of the Cheshire mines. The complaint of the trade, however, is, that too much salt is made, and very few of the mines are worked to the full extent of the pans which they possess. The price of land in Cheshire under which salt mines yielding fine rock salt are known to exist, has been sometimes as high as from £1200 to £1400 per acre.

The salt-tax originated in the ninth year of King William III., and was not removed till 1823. It was very injurious in its operation; and, for purposes of agriculture, salt became almost entirely unknown to the English farmer. Pro-

fessor Johnson, in his lectures on agriculture, enters at full length into the uses and abuses of salt as a manure; and the reader who is interested in this branch of the subject, will there find all the information he requires.

In conclusion, let me recommend any one who may happen to be in Cheshire with a day to spare, and to be desirous of employing it with pleasure and profit, not to omit the opportunity of visiting the Marston Pit; and, as the best piece of advice I can give him, let him be well provided with Lights.

## C H E S S .

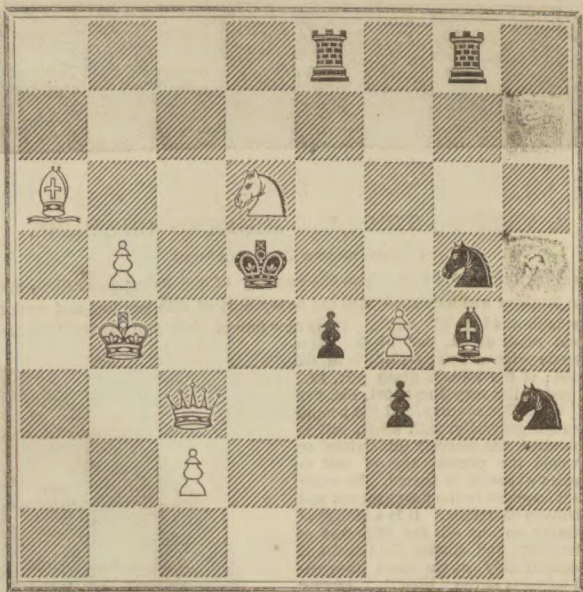
### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G. S. Conway—Accept our best acknowledgments for the interest manifested J. W. Eardington—A Pawn can be taken in passing only by a Pawn C. A. M. Poulton-le-Sands—It cannot possibly be solved in three moves. After your last check, the King can again be played to Q 4th sq. AN EIGHT YEARS' SUBSCRIBER—We prefer Black's game. After the exchange of pieces, perhaps his best move is P to K 5th. W. S. T.—1. You have failed both in the Problem and Enigma. Try them once more. 2. The Solution of No. 585 is—1. Q B takes Kt (ch). 2. P to K Kt 8th, becoming a Bishop. 3. B to Q R 2nd. 4th. B to Q B 4th—Mate. MARTINUS—It is effected thus—1. Kt to Q B 6th (ch). 2. Kt to Q B 4th (Black, as his best, takes the Kt). 3. B to Q 3d; and 4. P to Q B 4th—Mate. W. G. Beverley—Thanks for the suggested enunciation of Problem No. 342. C. M. I.—We shall be glad to receive a list of the members, and the names of the committee, &c. of the new "Birmingham and Edgbaston Chess Club." With respect to your Problems, we have to report favourably, two out of the three sent being marked for insertion. The third, No. 2, is inadmissible. R. D. M.—The Problems alluded to will be highly acceptable. EXONIENSIS—Such articles would doubtless be of interest to the lovers of Chess; but unfortunately we have no space to devote to them. R. B. W.—1. A decided step in advance of all your previous efforts. 2. 18s per annum, or 1s 4d per Number. J. A. R. Royal Artillery—Much too obvious for our series. BATH DEC.—Problem No. 343 cannot be solved as you submit it may. RYPOFAGENSIS—A King can Castle after he has been checked, provided he has not moved JUDY will, perhaps, oblige us by adopting another *soubriquet*, and sending us a correct version of the Problem. The one previously forwarded is palpably erroneous. DUNKERQUE—Is it possible our correspondent does not know that the position he has sent us for insertion is the world-famed Indian Problem? SOLUTIONS of No. 312, by R. D. M., J. C. B., C. M. I., M. S. H. EXONIENSIS, M. P. MITRE, F. G. QUILL, PHILLO-CHESS, ARGENT, EXONIENSIS, REV. H. L. DUNKERQUE, REV. T. C. CROZIER, MILES, W. R. Glasgow; GILBERTSON, R. M., EXONIENSIS, MILO, T. C. D., Dublin; are correct. SOLUTIONS of No. 343 by CAPE TOWN, YARMOUTH DUO, DEREYON, ST EDMUND, PHIZ, are correct. All others are wrong.

### PROBLEM No. 344.

By W. GRIMSHAW, York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

### SECOND MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

At the request of many Correspondents, we are induced to reprint, collectively, the whole of the moves which have been made in this interesting contest up to the present time.

WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).	WHITE (London).	BLACK (Amsterdam).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	8. B to K 2d	Q to her B 2d
2. K Kt to B 3d	P to K 3d	9. Castles	Q Kt to B 3d
3. P to Q Kt 3d	P to Q Kt 3d	10. B to Q Kt 2d	P to Q 3d
4. P to Q B 4th	Q B to Q Kt 2d	11. P to Q 3d	B to K Kt 3d
5. Q Kt to Q B 3d	K Kt to K B 3d	12. P takes Q P	Q takes P
6. P to K 5th	K Kt to K 5th	13. P to Q 4th	P takes Q P
7. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt		And London has to play.

### GAME II.

BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

M. Hanstein giving the Pawn and two moves.

(Remove Black's K B Pawn from the board.)

WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)	WHITE (Mr. L.)	BLACK (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3d	16. K Kt to his 5th	Kt takes Kt
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q B 4th	17. P takes Kt	P takes K B P
3. P to Q B 4th	P to Q 3d	18. P takes K B P	K B takes Kt P
4. P to Q 5th	P to Q 3d	19. Q to K 2d	K B to his 3d
5. P to K B 4th	Q Kt to Q R 3d	20. Q B to K R 6th	K R to Kt sq
6. K Kt to B 3d	K Kt to K R 3d (a)	21. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2d
7. K B to Q 3d	K Kt to K B 2d	22. K R to B 2d	Kt to Q B 2d
8. Castles	K B to K 2d	23. P to K Kt 4th	Kt to K sq
9. Q B to Q 2d	Castles	24. Q R to K B sq	K B to Kt's 2d (e)
10. P to Q R 3d	P to K 4th	25. P to K B 6th	K B takes P
11. P to K B 5th	Q B to Q 2d	26. P to K Kt 5th	K B takes P
12. Q to K sq	K to R sq	27. B takes B	R takes B (ch)
13. Q Kt to B 3d	K R to K Kt sq	28. Kt takes R	Q takes Kt (ch)
14. P to K R 4th (b)	P to K Kt 3d	29. K R to Kt 2d	Q to K R 3d (f)
15. Q to K 3d (c)	K R to Kt 2d (d)	30. Q to her 2d	

(a) This mode of opening with the two Kts appears to have been first introduced by Mr. Staunton, in the well-known games wherein he gives the Pawn and two moves to Mr. Hanwitz.

(b) The advance of this Pawn, we suspect, was premature, and if properly taken advantage of by his opponent, might have seriously compromised White's game.

(c) We confess we do not see the force of this, or why, in reply, Black declined to take the K B Pawn with Pawn.

(d) Taking the K R Pawn would have been fatally imprudent; for example—  
WHITE. 15. K B P takes P  
BLACK. K B takes P  
17. Kt takes B, &c.  
But, as we observed in the preceding note, Black's objection to take the K B Pawn, and thus open the file for his K's Rook, is not apparent to us at the moment.

(e) This is not a good move, nor is it easy to suggest one for him under present circumstances.

(f) This is not making the best of a bad position. He ought rather to have retreated his Queen to K 2d. In that case, the *Berliner Schachzeitung* suggests the following as a likely result:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
29. Q to K R 5th	Q to K 2d	33. B takes P	Kt to K B 3d
30. P to K B 7th	P to K 6th	34. B takes K R P	Rt to K sq
31. Kt to K B 7th	Kt to K B 3d	35. K R to K Kt 7th	
32. Q R takes Q	Kt takes Q		And Black's game is hopeless.

We believe, however, in this variation, White may play much better at the outset. Instead of—30. Q to K R 5th, let us suppose—

WHITE.	BLACK.
30. Q to K B 3d (Threatening mate in two moves)	Kt to K Kt 2d or to Q B 2d (If Kt to K B 3d, White takes it, and has a clear Rook ahead)
31. Q to K B 7th	Q takes Q (Must)
32. K takes Q	

And Black cannot in any way save the game.

### CHESS ENIGMAS.

Subjoined are three peculiar situations, communicated by the celebrated Russian player, Major JAENISH; with a request that amateurs will not be content to solve them singly, but will examine them in connexion with each other, as they lead to some interesting consequences in the theory of End-games.

I.  
White: K at his R sq, Q at K R 6th, Ps at K B 4th and Q R 4th.  
Black: K at K Kt 6th, R at Q B 4th; Ps at K R 4th and 6th, K Kt 4th, and Q R 6th.  
White to move, and win.

II.  
White: K at K R sq, Q at K R 6th; Ps at K B 4th, Q Kt 3d, and Q R 2d.  
Black: K at K Kt 6th, R at Q B 4th; Ps at K R 4th and 6th, K Kt 4th, Q Kt 5th, and Q R 6th.  
White to play, and win.

III.  
White: K at K R sq, Q at K R 6th, Ps at K B 4th and Q R 6th.  
Black: K at K Kt 6th, R at Q B 4th; Ps at K R 4th and 6th, K Kt 4th, and Q R 2d.  
White has the move, and Black can draw the game.



## THE THEATRES.

## HER MAJESTY'S.

The season terminated on Tuesday night with "Norma," in which Signora Fiorentini supported the character of the Druid priestess with added power and effect. The National Anthem was sung by the entire company; and the brilliant assemblage, upstanding, formed a *coup d'œil* unsurpassable for its substantial splendour. Two extra nights, as usual, are given, and the portals of this vast establishment will be closed on Monday for the present season. A review of the past campaign will appear in our next publication.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The eleventh representation of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots" took place last Saturday; the enthusiasm of the audience for this grand work appears to be on the increase every season, inspiring the executors to fresh exertions. The *Valentina* of Grisi and the *Raoul* of Mario create a perfect *furor*.

On Tuesday, Rossini's "Otello" was given for the third time. Owing to the hoarseness of Ronconi, Tagliafico enacted *Iago* at a very short notice. The *Elmiro* (Brabantio) and *Roderigo* of Zelger and Maratti, and the *Emilia* of Madame Cotti, are great drawbacks in the cast; but the pathos and vigour of Grisi in *Desdemona*, and the vocal and histrionic powers of Tamberlik in *Otello*, produced an immense sensation. The great tenor, in the *encore* of the duo with *Iago*, again electrified the house by singing the C sharp, in alt, from his chest voice—an unparalleled feat in vocalization. His fine acting in the last scene was greatly applauded. After "Otello," the first act of "Il Barbiere" was played, Tamburini appearing in his old part of *Figaro* (vice Ronconi), singing and acting with much vivacity. Madame Castellani, Polonini, Tagliafico, and Mario, were the *Rosina*, *Bartolo*, *Basilio*, and *Almaviva*, so that the act passed off with the greatest spirit and precision.

On Thursday, in which the 46th final subscription night of the 27th inst. was included, the first act of "Norma" was performed, and, for the first time since 1847, Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore" was revived, Madame Viardot making her first appearance here as the coquettish *Adina*, and Ronconi, also for the first time here, enacting the mountebank *Dr. Dulcamara*; Mario was *Nemorino*, and Tamburini the dashing *Sergeant Belcore*.

The production of the "Elisir" proved to be one of the greatest hits of the season. The house was crowded to excess, and the execution of the lively opera was perfection, not only in the choral and orchestral departments, but as regards the principals. Madame Viardot's *Adina* was a piece of genuine refined comedy, and her vocalisation was distinguished by the most brilliant cadenzas. She was encircled with Ronconi, rapturously, in the two duos in the second act; and in the "Prendi per me" she was immensely applauded. Mario's singing of the "Una furtiva" secured a rapturous *encore*; he sang throughout the opera admirably. The *Sergeant* of Tamburini is known as one of his best parts. Ronconi's *Dulcamara* convulsed the house with laughter, from first to last: it was a most finished specimen of comic acting. This evening (Saturday) the "Elisir" will be repeated, with the first act of "Norma;" and next week there will be some additional nights at reduced prices, the subscription season ending to-night.

## OLYMPIC.

Mr. Bolton's management of this theatre terminates, it appears, this week. The revival of "The Malcontent" has, nevertheless, proved attractive, and continued to be played almost nightly. The conductor has also ventured upon the revival of Fielding's "Pasquin;" or, the Life and Death of Common Sense. It is to this satire that the legal restrictions on the English stage were partially due. The Licensing Act, though previously resolved on, was immediately consequent on the license in which the dramatist indulged in this and similar pieces. The form of the drama is analogous to that of the "Critic;" only in "Pasquin" are rehearsed the comedy of the "Election," and a tragedy called the "Life and Death of Common Sense." Mr. Bolton, however, has contented himself with the latter. Much of the pasquinade is, of course, obsolete, but some of the religious topics are yet applicable; and, accordingly, the dialogue between the *Queen of Common Sense* and the *High Priest of the Sun* was referred by the audience to the Gorham controversy. Other passages directed against foreign entertainments and pantomime are as available to the purposes of the present day as those of the period of their original production. On the whole, Mr. Bolton's brief season has been conducted with some spirit; and, considering the limited capacity of his company, with considerable success.

On Wednesday, a Miss S. Lyons, the pupil of Mrs. W. West, made her *début* in the character of *Juliet*. In her juvenile appearance and age, she possesses many of the personal requisites for the part. She has evidently been professionally taught, and, though her elocution is yet defective, her action is, for the most part, appropriate, and occasionally graceful. She did not exactly come up to our expectations in the chamber scene; but she succeeded in gaining considerable applause from the audience, both in that and other trying situations of the drama. Altogether it was a performance of promise, though wanting in that development which only continuous practice can afford.

This theatre, we understand, has, at length, been taken by Mr. Farren.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

On Saturday this well-conducted theatre was opened for the season, with the tragedy of "Hamlet." Mr. Phelps had evidently re-studied the performance with great care, and gave not only an intelligible reading of the part, but a "chaste and noble" impersonation of the character. His princely Dane is a fine and elegant interpretation. Miss Glyn sustained the rôle of the guilty *Queen* with her accustomed power and originality. Her conduct during the performance of the interlude was striking and appropriate. The look of wonder with which she regarded the *King* was, in particular, artistic. In the closet scene, and at *Ophelia's* grave, she likewise made some new points, which were much applauded. The evening, also, was remarkable for the *débüt* of a Miss Travers in *Ophelia*, and a Mr. Walter in *Laertes*. Neither was apparently well fitted with the part that each sustained; wherefore we will defer our positive opinion on their merits until we can decide upon them in more favourable characters. What now seems to us crude and awry may then be better justified by the order of position and the special attitude of the artist.

On Thursday, Mr. Leigh Hunt's "Legend of Florence" was revived, and gave us the desired opportunity of testing Mr. Waller's talents, in the rather difficult and elaborate part of *Rondinelli*. He performed it with spirit and elegance—such, indeed, as to justify us in forming considerable hopes of his future success. Mr. Phelps' *Agolanti*, also, was a masterly performance; and Miss Glyn supported the singularly arduous character of *Ginevra*, the patient wife, with taste, judgment, and feeling. We were also impressed favourably with Mr. Hoskin's *Colonna*, and the *Olympia* of Mrs. Archibald, a new actress here. But, for such a critique as the revival merits, we must refer the reader to another week, when we shall present an illustration of one of the leading scenes in this most exquisite and poetic drama.

Mr. John Langford Pritchard, the well-known manager of the York theatrical circuit, and, under Mr. Macready's management, leading actor at Covent-Garden Theatre, and since at Dublin and Edinburgh, died, after a long and painful illness, on the 5th inst., aged 52. He was, for many years, the honorary secretary to the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund. His remains have been interred in the Leeds Cemetery.

**IRISH MANUFACTURES.**—The village of Waringstown, Banbridge presented a very animated appearance on Saturday, the 17th inst., when it became known that Mr. Henning, of Cambray House, Waringstown, had gained the first prize for damasks and cambrics at the late exhibition of manufactures in Dublin. A splendid arch was erected, dressed with the flag plant, intermingled with laurel; in the centre hung the motto "Irish manufactures for ever." A car, ornamented with flag, and containing a loom in full work, was drawn through the village. At night, tar barrels were lighted and carried through the village, which was illuminated. About 3000 persons were present.

**PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENTS.**—The Select Committee of the Lords appointed to consider the laws relating to parochial assessments have reported that it is expedient to rate the owners instead of the occupiers of houses of the value of £6 and under, and that no person whatever shall be excused from the payment of rates; that every description of property ought justly to contribute to the relief of the poor; that all mines should be assessed as coal mines; that it is expedient to approximate railway assessment as nearly as possible to the net lettable value and on a mileage rate; that it is necessary to exempt stock in trade until the value can be defined with greater accuracy; and that it is not expedient that the general maintenance of the poor should be provided for out of the Consolidated Fund. The committee has also reported that no evidence had been received by them to induce them to recommend any general system of union rating.

**CHESTER AND HOLYHEAD PACKET SERVICE.**—The efficiency of the packet service of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company is evinced by the following run of the *Scotia* against the *Banshee*. It appears that the rivalry existing on the Holyhead and Kingstown stations between the boats of her Majesty's government and those of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, especially since the letting of the mail service between those ports to a company opposed to the Chester and Holyhead, has led to some spirited trials of speed between the Government vessels and those of the railway company. One of these contests came off on the 13th instant, when her Majesty's packet the *Banshee* left Holyhead with his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland on board, having a slight start of the Company's boat, the *Scotia*. Notwithstanding the latter boat was the last to leave Holyhead, it reached Kingstown five minutes in advance of its competitor, having performed the journey in three hours and forty minutes.

**SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY.**—Notice of an intention to file an injunction against this company has been lodged, to prevent them from opening their now completed line from Ashford to Hastings, on the ground that the line, as constructed, does not agree with the parliamentary sections by as much as from 13 to 30 feet in the levels in some places, while the deviation allowed should nowhere exceed five feet.

**PRELIMINARY SAVINGS-BANKS.**—The Huddersfield Mechanics' Institution have just established one of these banks, with very promising results. It commenced on the 5th ult., with 57 depositors. Last Monday, there were 90 persons, depositing an average of one shilling each. The number of accounts opened is 137.

**CAUTION TO FARMERS.**—Mr. Cook, of the Swan Inn, Dinton, near Bath, had his pigs with diarrhoea and petechiae on Thursday week, and, a few mornings after, nine of them out of eleven dead. He administered salt and water to the remaining two, by direction of Mr. Keeling, and they recovered and are doing well.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**THE COMMAND IN THE PACIFIC.**—Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Fairfax Moresby, C.B., is appointed to the command of her Majesty's vessels in the Pacific, in the room of Rear-Admiral of the White, Phipps Hornby, C.B., whose three years of the command of that station are now completed, having been appointed on the 25th of August, 1847.

**PROMOTIONS IN THE DOCKYARDS.**—The following Admiralty circular has been received at the respective dockyards:—

My Lords advert to the regulations of February 27, 1847, and more especially to that part which relates to the selection of the inferior officers in the dockyards for promotion. It was the object of the board, in framing these regulations, to award promotion to merit on public grounds, and on public grounds alone, and in this course my Lords see every reason to persevere; but, in forming a decision upon the relative merits of candidates, great care must be taken in apportioning with judgment and fairness the amount of encouragement to which different kinds of merit are entitled; and though the board appreciate, and will always encourage as it deserves, all possible progress in the branches of knowledge which form the basis of the examinations, they are of opinion that good and faithful services are by no means to be lost sight of, and that practical knowledge is of the greatest importance in conducting the business of the yard. Their Lordships, therefore, desire that henceforward the names of all candidates should be forwarded to them in the order in which they stand in the examination, and that, together with the original documents, a full report should be transmitted, not only of the length of service of the candidates, but of their character and practical knowledge, and the board will then make their selection, not altogether, or in all cases, with sole reference to proficiency in science, but with such regard to other points of merit as may appear just and expedient. Their Lordships, in conclusion, wish it to be distinctly understood, that in making their selection they will proceed on public grounds alone, and they desire you will caution all parties concerned, that all applications out of the authorised course, whether direct or indirect, will be discontinued.

(Signed) J. PARKER.

**MILITARY PRISONS.**—Horse Guards, August, 1850.—It being desirable that the routine of discipline established for garrison and barrack cells should be conducted more uniformly than it hitherto appears to have been, and more in accordance with the system pursued in the military prisons, the attention of commanding officers is directed to the circular of the 21st of Dec., 1846, relative to the distribution of the time of the prisoners. It is to be understood that the punishment of shot exercise and drill are to be enforced, in all cases, to the extent and with the exceptions only therein specified, in whatever manner the prisoners may be employed during the other portions of the day; and all prisoners, whether in confinement under sentence of court-martial, or by award of the commanding officer, are to be dealt with alike, and subject to the same discipline during their imprisonment in cells; due care being always taken not to put a prisoner to shot exercise or other hard labour that may be prejudicial to his health. Commanding officers are recommended to avail themselves of every opportunity to obtain advice and instruction on the subject of prison discipline from Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb, the Inspector General of Military Prisons, when that officer, in the course of his periodical tours of inspection, happens to visit their quarter.—By command (signed) G. BROWN, Adjutant-General.

**ARMY PRIZE MONEY.**—The account of unclaimed army prize money, from January 18, 1809, to December 31, 1849, directed to be annually laid before the Houses of Parliament, shows a total amount on the debtor side of £1,349,149 1s. 3d. The creditor statement is as follows:—By cash, refunded to claimants, £681,723 2s. 9d.; by expenses in executing acts from Jan. 18, 1809, to December 31, 1849, £57,724 9s. 4d.; by sums paid for the Royal Hospital in diminution of the annual vote, £589,701 9s. 13d.; October 20, 1849—by cash paid to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for appropriation towards the Royal Military Asylum, realised by the sale of £21,739 4s. 2d. Three per Cent. Consols, £220,000: Total, £1,349,149 1s. 3d. A memorandum is appended to the account, which states that, although the balance appears to be as above stated, yet there is in the Three per Cent. Consols £78,260 15s. 10d. Stock invested on account of army prize money, the interest whereof is included annually in the Parliamentary estimates, and is applicable to the payment of prize claims; and when the amount thereof, in addition to the other sums received on the same account during the year, exceeds the claims paid, the balance is taken by the Paymaster-General as an appropriation in his accounts. The existence of the above amount of stock in the Three per Cent. Consols, notwithstanding the balance is on the debit side, arises from the investments in that stock having been made when the funds were very low, and from the sales throughout an occasion required having been from time to time effected when the prices were considerably higher.

**BREAD SUPPLIED TO SOLDIERS IN PRISON.**—The following letter on this subject has lately been issued to the governors of military prisons:—"War-office, August 9, 1850.—The attention of the Secretary-at-War having been drawn to a departure from the rules and regulations for military prisons in regard to the quality of the bread supplied to soldiers confined therein, the quality usually furnished being of the 'best second quality,' I am directed to acquaint you, that should this practice exist in the military prison under your charge, it shall be immediately discontinued, and ration bread be resumed, as prescribed in the 131st Article, p. 53, of these regulations.—Signed, L. SULLIVAN."

**GUTTA PERCHA SOLES.**—The Commissioners of the Greenwich Hospital Schools authorized, at the beginning of the year, a trial of the gutta percha soles by the 800 boys under their charge, and after a severe test of six months, the gallant Superintendent, Lieutenant House, now reports that they are decidedly more durable and economical than leather, and, from their peculiar power of repelling wet, are promotive of the health of the wearers.

On Saturday, intelligence was received at Lloyd's of the total loss of the *Indianan*, Captain Smith, by fire. The vessel was bound from London to Bombay, and on the 11th of July, when in lat. 14°, long. 26°, a fire was discovered raging in the hold. So rapidly did the flames travel, that in less than twenty minutes the entire vessel was a complete mass of fire, the crew and passengers, fifty in number, barely having time to get on board the boats, without securing any provisions or water, and must have perished had not the French ship *Panurge* hove in sight. They were landed on Friday at Plymouth. The value of the vessel and cargo was £40,000.

**THE BURNING OF PARKHURST PRISON.**—Five juvenile convicts, named William Sanderson, William Fortune, William Pearce, Thomas Knott, and Frederick Grimes, have been committed for trial at the next assizes, charged with having wilfully set fire to Parkhurst Prison, on the night of the 30th of July last, whereby one of the wings of the prison was totally destroyed. The convicts planned the burning of the prison to afford them means of escape, not only risking their own lives by the act, but those of nearly 300 convicts. The main evidence adduced against the prisoners was given by Mr. Shirlaw, the deputy-governor of the prison. He stated that on the night of the 30th of last month he was alarmed by the cry of fire in the prison. He got up immediately, and proceeded to that part known as the C dormitory, which he found to be on fire; and although every effort was made by the officers to suppress it, the flames gained ascendancy, and the building was burned to the ground. After the fire was extinguished, information was brought him, on which he ordered the prisoners into confinement in separate dark cells. On the succeeding morning the prisoner Grimes sent for witness. Witness went, in company with the chaplain of the prison, and cautioned the prisoner. The prisoner made no statement, and witness and the chaplain went away; but the next day the prisoner again requested their attendance, when he made a confession to them that he had himself fired some sheets and leaves torn out of the chapel bible, prayer, and hymn books, given him by Pearce and Fortune, which were placed in the ventilator of the dormitory. He made his escape from the building by dropping out of the officers' window, and held a light of Mr. Naldred's while he let the boys out. Mr. Shirlaw added that the other prisoners had confirmed Grimes in his statement.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The English Funds have been very inactive during the past week, a predominance of sales tending to depress prices. Fears are said to prevail with regard to securing the remainder of the harvest, and the potato disease is also reported to be rapidly spreading. These sinister rumours, added to a decidedly increased demand for money, have not only tended to depress Consols, but Exchange Bills and India Bonds also share in the decline. Consols quote a reduction of a quarter of one per cent. upon the week, having opened on Monday at 93½ to 100 for money, and now quoting 93 to 94. Exchange Bills have been gradually receding, at present, however, only a few shillings; and India Bonds are also a few shillings cheaper. The market was inactive at the close of the week, with quotations as follows: Bank Stock, 212; Reduced Annuities, 50½; Consols, 93½; New Three-and-a-half per Cent. Annuities, 55½; Annuities, 30 years, 8; India Stock, 266; India Bonds, £1000, ss. p. Ditto, under £1000, ss. p. Consols for Account, 94½; Exchange Bills, £1000, June, 68 p. £500, June, 68 p. £250, June, 68 p.

The principal feature in the Foreign Market has been the fluctuations in Mexican. On Monday some large purchases for the rise gave an impetus to prices, and 29½ was for a time the quotation. The flatness of the English Market, however, on Tuesday, induced the London dealers to generally, Mexican declining to 29½, becoming still weaker on Wednesday quoting only 29½, and on Thursday 29½ for Account. Danish Five per Cent. quote lower than last week. Russian, on the contrary, are in advance. It must, however, be remembered that the dividend on the Five per Cent. Stock is payable in September. Business, as previously to the closing of the market was not very brisk, the accompanying list being the last quotation: Brazilian Bonds, 92½; Ditto, New, 1829 and 1830, 91½; Danish Bonds, 1825, Three per Cent., 77; Ditto, Five per Cent., 102; Lighter Bonds, 34; Mexican, Five per Cent., Ex. Jan. 1, 1850, Account, 23½; Peruvian Bonds Four-and-a-half per Cent., Account, 81½; Ditto, Deferred, 34; Portuguese Converted, 1841, 34½; Russian Bonds, 112½; Ditto, Four-and-a-half per Cent., 96½; Spanish Five per Cent., 1840, 17½; Ditto, Three per Cent., 37½; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cent., 91½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 12 Guild., 57½; Ditto, Four per Cent. Certificates, 89½.

Shares continue heavy. Eastern Counties quote 6; a better market is, however, apparent for Great Northern. Blackwells are flat, and East Indian Shares have fallen to par. Closing prices are:—Bristol and Exeter, 62½; Buckinghamshire, 17½; Eastern Counties, 6; Ditto, No. 2, 46, ½ p.; Ditto New Preference, 6 per Cent., 11½; Eastern Union, Class A, B, and C, 2½; East Lancashire, guar. 6 per Cent., 28½; Great Northern, 93½; Ditto, 5 per Cent. Prof., 11½; Great South and West, (Ireland), 30; Ditto, Eighths, 2½; Great North of England, 21½; Great West, 19½; Great Western, 41½; T. & N. 8; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 50; L. & N. 100s, 24; Leeds and Bradford, 24; London and North-Western, 11½; Ditto, New Quarters, 18; Ditto, Fifths, 13½;

Ditto (£10 M. and B.), C., 2; London and South-Western, 60½ x d; Midland, 32½; Ditto, £50 Shares, 9½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 13½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, Six per Cent., 12½; Norfolk, 15; North British, 5½; North Staffordshire, 6½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 18½; Royston and Hitchin, 6½ x.1.; Shropshire Union, 2½; South-Eastern, 15; Ditto, No. 3, 15½; Ditto, Registered No. 4, 5; Wear Valley, Six per Cent. Guaranteed, 25; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 14½; Ditto, Newcastle Exten., 9½; York and North Midland, 15½; Boulogne and Amiens, 7½; Dutch Rhensish, 2½; Paris and Strasbourg, 7½; Tours and Nantes, 3½.

## THE MARKETS.

**CORN EXCHANGE.**—Although the arrivals of English wheat for our market have been small during the present week, the demand for most kinds has ruled heavy, and prices have given way from 1s. to, in some instances, 2s. per quarter. Fine foreign wheat has produced full currencies; but the middling and inferior qualities have had a downward tendency. The sale for barley has ruled steady, at very full prices, while there has been more doing in malt. Oats sold to a fair extent, at late figures. Both beans and peas, as well as flour, must be considered quite as dear, Indian corn dull, and the turn lower. The quantity of new English wheat brought forward has rather exceeded 400 quarters, which have sold—red at 42s to 43s; and white, 41s to 42s per quarter.

English Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 42s to 43s; ditto, white, 40s to 50s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s to 42s; ditto, white, 40s to 41s; rye, 21s to 22s; grinding barley, 19s to 21s; distilling ditto, 23s to 25s; malting ditto, 25s to 27s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 41s to 42s; brown ditto, 40s to 41s; Kingston and Weymouth, 42s to 43s; Cleveland, 42s to 43s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 16s to 17s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Voughal and Cork, black, 14s to 15s; ditto, white, 11s to 16s; tick beans, new, 25s to 27s; ditto, old, 26s to 28s; grey peas, 23s to 25s; mangle, 21s to 23s; white, 23s to 24s; boilers, 25s to 27s per quarter. Town-made flour, 35s to 40s; Suffolk, 29s to 33s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 29s to 33s per 280 lbs.—Foreign; Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 25s per barrel; Canada, —s to —s per barrel.

**The Seed Market.**—Canary seed is still very dull, at barely the late decline. New tares are somewhat lower. New white mustard seed has been disposed of at 9s per bushel. New rape seed steady; but old parcels are dull. Linseed, English, sowing, 51s to 55s; Baltic, crushing, 40s to 42s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 38s to 42s; Hempseed, 32s to 34s per quarter. Coriander, 18s to 21s per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 9s to 13s; white ditto, 6s to 8s. Tares, 5s 6d to 6s 6d per bushel. English rape-seed, new, £23 to £25 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £8 0s to £9 0s; ditto, foreign, £5 15s to £7 0s per 1000. Rape-seed cakes, £4 15s to £5 10s per ton. Canary, 56s to 60s per quarter. English clover-seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, up to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s.

**Wheat.**—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d to 7d; of household ditto, 5d to 6½d per 4 lb loaf.

**Imperial Weekly Average.**—Wheat, 43s 8d; barley, 22s 8d; oats, 18s 4d; rye, 23s 0d; beans, 25s 2d; peas, 25s 5d.

**The Six Weeks' Average.**—Wheat, 43s 1d; barley, 22s 2d; oats, 18s 0d; rye, 23s 3d; beans, 25s 7d; peas, 27s 2d.

**Duties.**—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 1s 0d; peas, 1s 0d. Public sales of 5000 packages have taken place this week; about 3000 sold—low cargo, with all faults, as high as 11½d per lb. By private contract, a steady business is doing, and prices are well supported in every instance. The arrivals are small.

**Sugar.**—Most kinds of raw sugar have commanded a ready sale throughout the week, but we have no advance to notice in prices. Brown lumps are still selling at 50s per cwt.

**Coffee.**—About 1000 bags good ordinary native Ceylon have changed hands, at 41s to 42s per cwt. In plantation kinds comparatively little is doing.

**Rice.**—This article is a slow sale, and rather easier. White Bengal is selling at 10s 6d to 11s per cwt.

**Provisions.**—We have to notice a good demand for Irish butter, at an advance of from 1s to 2s per cwt. Carlow, Clonmel, and Kilkenny, firsts, is selling at 66s to 70s; Cork, 68s; Limerick, 62s to 66s per cwt. English butter is firm, at full currencies. Fine Dorset, 78s to 80s; ditto, 68s to 70s per cwt; fresh, 8s to 10s per dozen lbs. Foreign butter has improved in value 4s per cwt. Fine Friesland, 80s per cwt. Prime Irish bacon is held at 80s; and Hamlets, 54s per cwt. In lard and most other articles we have no change to notice.

**Wool.**—Both on the spot and for forward delivery very little is doing, yet prices are supported. F Y C for immediate delivery is quoted at 36s 3d to 36s 6d per cwt.

**Oils.**—Lard is in good request at 32s 9d to 33s per cwt. Olive and rape move off slowly; but most other oils are steady.

**Spirits.**—Brandy is in demand, and quite as dear as last week. Cognac of the best vintages of 1847 is selling at 5s 2d to 5s 4d; and inferior sorts, 2s 8d to 4s 4d per gallon. There is more inquiry for rum—the stock of which is comparatively small—at very full prices. The value of low fine Jamaica is 2s 6d to 3s for 30 to 40 per cent. over proof. East India, 1s 3d to 1s 4d per gallon. Geneva dull, at 1s 6d to 2s per gallon. No change in the value of corn spirits.

**Coal.**—Hillwell, 14s; Tanfield Moor, 11s 9d; West Hartley, 13s 9d; Bewickie and Co, 13s 9d; Belmont, 14s 6d; and Lillton, 15s 6d per ton.

**Hay and Straw.**—Old meadow hay, £2 13s to £3 17s; new ditto, £2 10s to £3 5s; old clover, £3 15s to £4 15s; new ditto, £3 5s to £4 4s; and straw, 12s to 11s 9s per load.

**Fire.**—Fine brims are scarce, and quite as dear; but all other kinds are neglected. The duty is called £200,000.

**Wool.**—Public sales of 50,000 bales have commenced. The biddings have as yet been spirited, and most of the parcels offered have changed hands. Privately, the demand is inactive.

**Potatoes.**—The supplies of English potatoes are large. A good business is doing in them, at from 40s to 85s per ton.

**Smithfield.**—The general demand has ruled steady, and prices are fairly supported:—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 2d to 4s 2d; lamb, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 2d to 4s 1d per 8 lb. to sink the scale.

**Wentworth and Leadenhall.**—These markets are very moderately supplied; yet the trade is not inactive, on the following terms:—Beef, from 2s 4d to 3s 4d; mutton, 2s 10d to 4s 0d; lamb, 3s 6d to 4s 6d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 2s 10d to 3s 10d per 8 lbs by the carcass.

R. HERBERT.

## THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16.

WAR OFFICE, AUGUST 16.

2nd Dragoon Guards: Lieut J C Jones, to be Captain, vice Habeton; Cornet J Clements to be Lieutenant, vice Jones; Cornet C S Hutchinson, to be Cornet, vice Clements.

2nd Dragoons: W T Francis, to be Cornet, vice Freeman; Troop Sergeant Major T H Melburn, to be Quartermaster, vice M J Benson.

3rd Light Dragoons: N C Chichester, to be Cornet, vice Bennett. 13th: Surgeon J Paynter, to be Surgeon, vice Young.

1st or Grenadier Foot Guards: Hon A J G Pennohy, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice Higginson; J M Burgoyne, to be Ensign and Lieutenant, vice L Fox.

Goldstream Regiment of Foot Guards: General John Earl of Strathford, G.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Field Marshal his Royal Highness Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, K.G. and K.C.H. and G.C.M.G.

7th Foot: Ensign H R Hibbert to be Lieutenant, vice Wilson. 11th: O Davies to be Ensign, vice Haugue. 13th: Lieut E Morton to be Paymaster, vice Carey; J A Fuller to be Ensign, vice Jones.

10th: R Wardlaw to be Ensign, vice Massey. 24th: Asst-Surg J A W Thompson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Grant. 27th: H C Chester to be Ensign, vice Phelps. 28th: Ensign L G Rignaud to be Ensign, vice Phelps.

General Ulysses Lord Downes, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice the Earl of Strathford. 31st: C Prevost to be Ensign, vice Cassidy. 36th: Ensign C H Lambert to be Ensign, vice Harvey. 38th: Hon C J Addington to be Ensign, vice Watkins. 39th: H C Maine to be Ensign, vice Hibbert.

43d: Cadet F M Colville to be Ensign, vice Ward; the Hon B R Fellow to be Ensign, vice Pennohy; C R Mure to be Ensign, vice Booth. 48th: The Hon R J Hancock to be Ensign, vice Knight; Surgeon J Young, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice Painter. 51st: J W Swaby to be Ensign, vice Kunn.

52d: R E P Edmonds to be Ensign, vice Lambert. 54th: Major-General W A Gordon, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lord Downes. 60th: Field Marshal his Royal Highness F A C Emanuel, Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G., to be Colonel-in-Chief, vice Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. and G.C.M.G.; Lieut G Rignaud to be Captain, vice Grenfell; Second Lieut F C Fletcher to be First Lieut, vice Rignaud; Second Lieut E Bowles to be First Lieut, vice O'Molony; Second Lieut Hon G B Legge to be Second Lieut, vice Fletcher; Second Lieut C C Hale to be Second Lieut, vice Bowles; 62nd: Lieut R A M Franklin to be Lieut, vice Kirwan; Ensign W H Hopkins to be Lieut, vice Franklin. 64th: Capt T Anderson to be Captain, vice Pattison. 66th: Acting Asst-Surgeon G A Turnbull to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Le Prele. 68th: F Garforth to be Ensign, vice Halyburton. 71st: Hon R Harbord to be Ensign, vice Fuller. 72nd: J C Stewart to be Ensign, vice Buchanan. 74th: Major-General A Thompson, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Major-General Sir A Cameron, K.C.B. 79th: Gen Cadet P Percival to be Ensign, vice Grant. 80th: Assistant Surg J Grant to be Assistant Surg, vice Bain. 83d: R T Glyn to be Ensign, vice Gordon. 84th: Assistant Surgeon J T La Brosse to be Assistant Surgeon, vice English. 85th: Assistant Surgeon D S E Bain to be Assistant Surgeon,





BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, DEVON.

## THE WATERING-PLACES OF ENGLAND.

## BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, DEVON.

THIS charming resort lies about four miles from Exmouth, passing through the sequestered village of Littleham, adown Knowle Hill. Like many other resorts on the coast, it has risen from a few straggling fishing huts into notice as a watering-place within the present century. It is built along the bottom of a small valley, inclining from north-west to south-east, with buildings rising on each side, the eastern extremity opening towards the sea. The lodging-houses or places of residence for visitors are on the summit and sides of the hills. Through the middle of the main street runs a brook of clear water, across which are two three wooden bridges: nothing can be more primitive. The beach, which is composed solely of broad, flat, oval-shaped pebbles, extends from Otterton Point on the east, to the base of Orcombe Hill on the west, a distance of between two and three miles.

The air is light, buoyant, and exhilarating. Rain is not so frequent here as at some other places on the coast. There are hot and cold baths, and bathing-machines on the beach. From its pebbly nature, the terrace or marine parade at the south-eastern end of the town, in front of the sea, is the principal prome-

nade. A broad footpath rises from the beach, on the western side, which will take the pedestrian over the cliffs, and to Exmouth. There is also a very pleasant walk or ride on the Exeter road, as far as Woodbury Common, about two miles distant; also, by turning off this road on the right, through the village of East Budleigh, and returning by the banks of the Otter at the eastern end of the town. In taking this road you should visit Ilayes, the house in which Sir Walter Raleigh was born, still a farm-house, between Knowle and East Budleigh. About three miles eastward of Budleigh Salterton is Ladram Bay, the cool caves and rocks of which attract pleasure-parties to enjoy their romantic seclusion. Salterton beach abounds in rich pebbles; varieties of moss-agate and jasper are abundant.

## TYNEMOUTH, NORTHUMBERLAND.

TYNEMOUTH, as its name plainly implies, lies at the mouth of the Tyne, where ships receive their cargoes from Newcastle. It is much frequented in the bathing season, and some elegant baths have recently been erected here. The place has a host of historical and antiquarian associations. It has been supposed that the Romans had a post on the site of Tynemouth Castle. On the same site a religious house was afterwards erected, which was inclosed and fortified in the time of William the Conqueror. Here Malcolm, King of Scotland, and his son Prince

Edward, were interred in 1094. It was twice besieged and taken during the great civil war. Considerable remains still exist both of the priory and the castle. The priory church was used as the parish church until the time of Charles II., when a church was built at North Shields; but a new one has since been erected at Tynemouth.

Scott, in his "Marmion," sings of "Tynemouth's haughty prioress;" and there are beautiful remains extant of this celebrated pile. Eastward of the old Priory Church is a beautiful Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, which has long fallen to uses which obscured its beauties and threatened them with final destruction. Lately it has been employed by the Ordnance authorities as a magazine for gunpowder. Some time since, the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle memorialised the Lords of the Treasury for its restoration to the officers of the parish church, and were seconded by the Architectural Society of Durham and supported by the Bishop of the diocese. This application has, it is stated in a recent Number of the *Athenaeum*, been successful, possession of the interesting little edifice having been yielded as required last month. There is some hope of its now undergoing architectural restoration also.

The Castle, about one hundred yards west of the monastic ruins, is fitted up as barracks; and within its walls are a lighthouse and some modern buildings the lighthouse lantern is 148 feet above the level of the sea.

Our Artist's View is taken from the Priory walls, and shows the harbour,



TYNEMOUTH, NORTHUMBERLAND.—THE HARBOUR, FROM THE PRIORY.



with Lough's colossal statue of Lord Collingwood in the distance. This statue was engraved in No. 189 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; and in No. 220 is a view of the picturesque remains of the Priory.

Callercotes, another small bathing-town, lies two miles from Tynemouth. Eight miles from Tynemouth is Seaton Delaval, formerly the seat of the Delavals, now the property of Lord Hastings. It was built by Sir John Vanbrugh, and was one of the finest mansions in Northumberland, but was, unfortunately, destroyed by fire, about twenty years ago. In the grounds is a mausoleum, besides a chapel of the time of William the Conqueror, and a fine specimen of Norman architecture.

#### "THE CREATION OF ADAM."

This figure, illustrative of the "Creation of Adam," has just been modelled by Mr. James Physick, and has obtained for him the honour of studying abroad: the decision having been given at a general assembly of the Royal Academicians, in Trafalgar-square, on the 30th ult.

The height of the figure is about seven feet. The subject is from Milton's great work:—



THE CREATION OF ADAM, MODELLED BY J. PHYSICK.

" \* \* \* \* \* As new waked from soundest sleep,  
Soft on the flow'ry herb I found me laid  
In balmy sweat, which with his beams the sun  
Soon dry'd, and on the reeking moisture fed.  
Straight toward Heav'n my wond'ring eyes I turn'd,  
And gaz'd awhile the ample sky, till raised  
By quick instinctive motion, up I sprung."

*Paradise Lost, Book vii.*

#### NEW CHURCH AT RUSTHALL.

This new Church, situate at Rusthall, near Tunbridge Wells, has just been consecrated for divine service. It is dedicated to St. Paul, and is a cruciform structure with a south porch, and a vestry on the north side of the chancel. The style is early English. The walls are very thick, and are constructed entirely of the stone of the country, from Mr. Powell's quarry. It is capable of containing 430 adults and children. The nave is internally 57 feet long and 25 feet wide, and is lighted by nine single lancet windows on the north and south sides, and two in the west end, which has also a spherical foliated window in the centre of the gable. These windows have bold splayed, which are formed into trefoil heads from the springing line. The transepts are 17 feet long and 17 feet wide, and have triplet windows in each gable. The north transept has a trefoil opening to the organ gallery, and a similar doorway on the west side. The tower is 23 feet square externally, and is supported by very bold splayed piers and arches, with the addition of shafts and mouldings to that arch only which faces the east. The chancel is 27 feet long by 17 feet wide, and is raised two steps. The walls are perforated with an enriched triplet window at the east gable, and three trefoil lancets on the sides. The vestry is approached by a low moulded doorway, over which is a triplet with double shafts, forming openings to the organ gallery. All the shafts in the chancel are of highly-polished Derbyshire marble, with Caen stone capitals, bases, and neckings. The roofs are

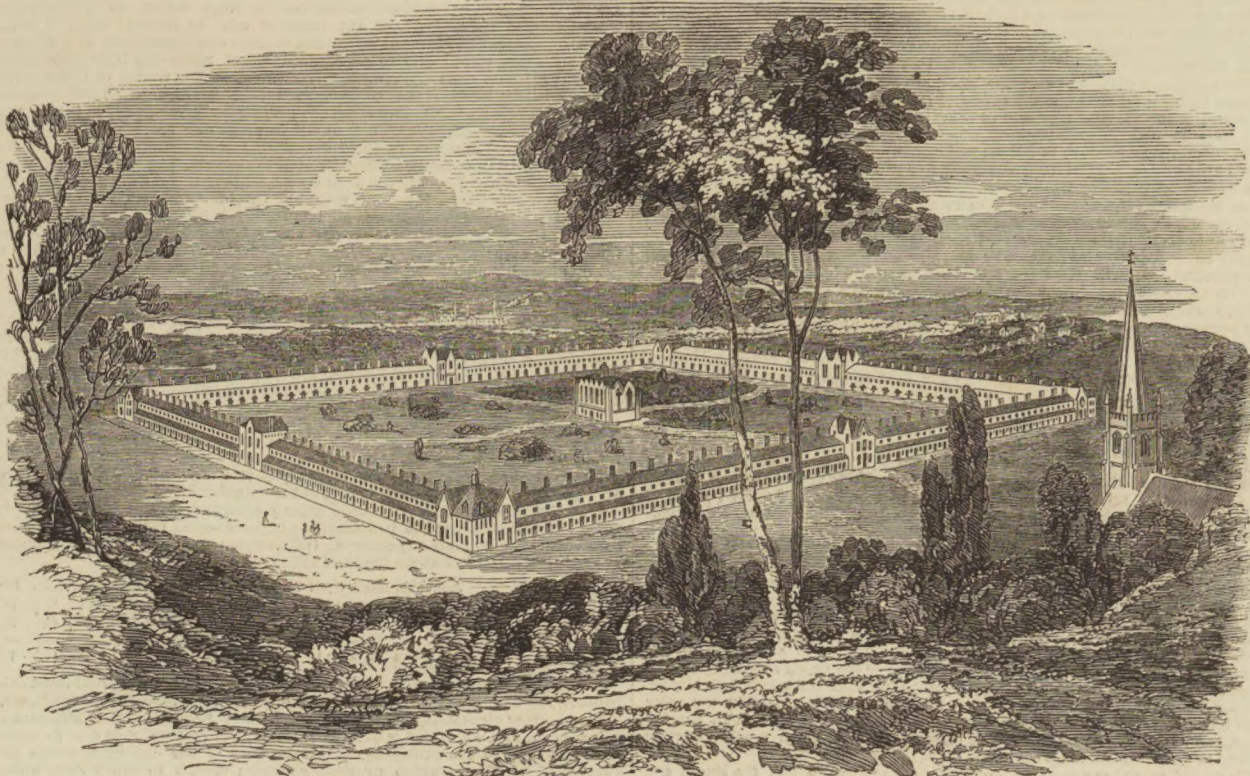


NEW CHURCH OF ST. PAUL, RUSTHALL, NEAR TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

pen throughout, and stained. The bell chamber floor is supported by carved trusses springing from stone corbels. The tower is 78 feet high. The octagonal stone turret terminates under the upper stage, and the belfry has four moulded lancets opening on each face, with corbelled parapet. The roofs are covered with Staffordshire tiles; and quarries from the same county are used for the floor and the aisles. Minton's encaustic tiles are laid in the chancel, and the steps and borders are formed with Hutchinsonian stone. The sittings of the church are of stained deal; the pulpit is of carved oak on a stone base; the reading-desk, stalls in the chancel, the altar rail, the Lord's table, and the open screen behind the organ triplet, are of wainscot oak of characteristic design and carved. The font is of Caen stone, with carved foliage in eight compartments, and is placed on the south side of the nave to the west of the porch. The stained glass in the nave was from Messrs. Powell's manufactory, Whitefriars; and, together with the font, altar-cloth, and beautifully-designed communion plate, were donations.

The architect of this handsome church is Mr. Henry J. Stevens, of Derby, who has been assisted in the superintendence by Mr. N. E. Stevens, of Rusthall. The builder is Mr. Constable, of Penshurst.

The spire of Salisbury Cathedral is about to be fitted with the improved tubular lightning conductor, which is to be carried outside the edifice, instead of being conveyed (as at present) through the interior of the spire, by which the frame of timber work has been twice endangered from fire.



DESIGN FOR A SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE.

#### THE SELF-SUPPORTING VILLAGE.

THE above is a Sketch and plan of the Church of England Self-Supporting Village, designed by Mr. J. Minter Morgan. It is intended to "promote the religious, moral, and general improvement of the working classes, by forming establishments of three hundred families, and combining agricultural and manufacturing employment for their own benefit." Mr. Morgan's plan is to raise a fund of £50,000, by donations or shares, or by loans, to bear an interest of 5 per cent. till the whole is paid off; to rent about 1000 acres of land; to build in the form designated in the Sketch, inclosing an area of 34 acres, 300 cottages, each containing four rooms, and to furnish them; to build a church, houses for a clergyman and a director, lecture-room, dining-hall, and kitchen; school, store-house, infirmary, dwellings for schoolmasters and mistresses, for the surgeon, secretary, &c.; to provide farming establishment, bailiff's house, workshops, tools, &c.; and support for the establishment for the first year.

Over the entrance-gate, in the middle of the side to the left, is a large committee-room, and apartments on each side appropriated as lodging-rooms for the visiting committee and for strangers. Passing from the gate to the right, the infirmary and surgeon's house occupy the corner in the foreground. In the middle of the side (in front of the Sketch) is the clergyman's house, with a garden behind it, and a pathway to the church. The next angle is occupied by the infants' and girls' school. In the middle of the next side is the hall of assembly. In the next angle is the boys' school, library, and lecture-room. The governor's house is the large building opposite the clergyman's. In the fourth angle is the store-house and storekeeper's residence. The centre building is a kitchen and dining-hall, for those who do not like to dine in their own cottages. In the distance the spectator sees buildings for carrying on shoe-making, hat-making, carpentering, smith's work, &c., a laundry, a bailiff's house, and farm buildings, a mill, &c.

That the gentleman who has designed this self-supporting village means well, we have no doubt; that he is extremely benevolent, is the general belief; that his plan has met with the approbation of the Bishops and managers of the Herrnhuters, of the prime minister of Saxony, of the benevolent Baron Von de Recke, near Dusseldorf, of Monsignor Corboli Bassi, and of his Holiness the Pope, we devoutly believe, on Mr. Morgan's assertion; and that he has received the sanction of many prelates and clergy of our church, and of some members of Parliament, their names to the prospectus amply testify.

Nevertheless, we cannot say that it looks well, even on paper. It resembles a prison, rather than a village—a barrack, rather than the dwellings of individuals. It looks more like a lunatic asylum, than the ordinary abodes of rational men. It reminds us of Bridewell, or some contrivance for central inspection, not of the sunny or shady lanes in which the rose and honeysuckle-decked cottages of our native land are so happily nestled. That they are neither so well built nor so well furnished as they ought to be—that they are frequently unhealthy and inconvenient, as well as sometimes unsightly, we admit; but we hope they may be improved. We know, in fact, that, in many cases, they are improved; and it is quite possible that their inhabitants may obtain higher wages, more comforts, and greater independence, without quitting the sheltered nooks and corners of our valleys to be shut up in barracks under the command of a governor, like soldiers. Besides, the scheme is not calculated to improve the condition of our peasantry; it is not intended to increase their wages; it is rather to take the supposed destitute from the towns and plant them in colonies on the land, to the still further deterioration, if possible, of the condition of those who now dwell there.

Nor do the moral features of the scheme accord so well with village life as with prison discipline. The governor and clergymen planted in their respective central positions, the gate of entrance, the visiting committee's room, the hall of assembly, all indicate control, oversight, restraint, coercion, drilling—not the free development of human nature. The idea of so fashioning villages is obviously borrowed from the unsuccessful efforts of the State to correct the people by bridewells, workhouses, and prisons—substituting a gentler kind of control for meagre diet, whips, dungeons, and fetters. Nor has it even in this subordinate view, the merit of originality. It is a poor imitation of Mr. Owen's plan, substituting a square for a parallelogram, and invoking the aid and guardianship of the clergy and the Christian religion, which Mr. Owen rejected.

His plan, too, for society at large was an imitation of a factory, less the freedom enjoyed by the boys and girls when at work.

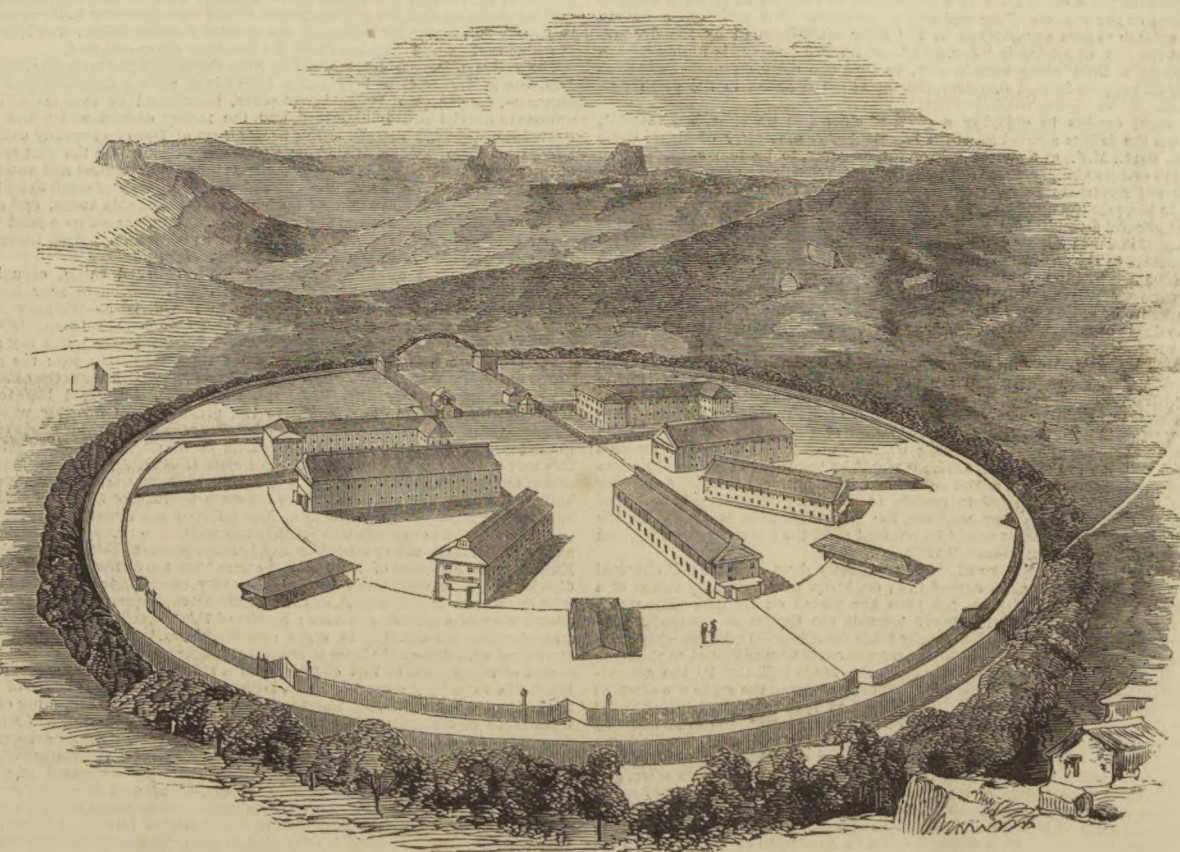
A single phrase is sometimes a better clue to an author's meaning than an elaborate description. In a note appended to the prospectus, it is said, "it would be desirable that an uniformity of sentiment and feeling should prevail in each establishment," to lead, of course, to a uniformity of manners and morals. In fact, Mr. Minter Morgan does not conceal his desire to organize the "destitute people" and the whole society in Reductions (formal villages) similar to those by which the Jesuits drilled the Indians in Paraguay, and made them fit for the despotism and desolation of Dr. Francia. To produce a similar and uniform condition of society in England is avowedly the object of collecting villagers into uniform squares, with perfectly similar and uniform dwellings, save those of the governor, the clergyman, and the visiting committee. To this end, there is to be one system of instruction, discipline, and employment for all, to the exclusion of competition, regulated and overlooked by the governor and the clergyman. All who enter the self-supporting village are to be forcibly adapted to it, and such as are not adapted may be dismissed by the directors as incorrigible. The scheme is as much at variance with the mind of man as the asylum-like look of the place is different from a smiling village. Mankind are no more created similar and uniform in sentiment and feeling; than they are in height and colour; and the project of dooming them to an oyster-like level of morals and manners, is as foolish as a project to cut and squeeze every man to the same size.

Such schemes, however, purporting to be for the benefit of the people, and addressed to those who are too often a prey to hunger and want, are occasionally very captivating; and hence, after the failure of New Harmony, and scores of similar projects, there was still a fund of credulity sufficient to supply dupes for Snig's End. So, in France, the failure and disgraceful squabbles of the St. Simonians only fired the zeal of Cabot, and hastened the establishment of Icaria, inflicting much suffering on his disciples. We may, perchance, therefore, render some service by pointing out one or two of the economic errors of such schemes, and warning the too easily deluded against wasting their resources and their hopes on bubbles which gleam only to betray.

The prospectus is not very clear, and therefore we are not certain whether Mr. Minter Morgan proposes actually to bestow on "the destitute people" he is to collect in his village any of the £50,000 to be gathered by donations, or not. So far as he is to collect money from the rich to be given to the poor in the shape of furnished cottages round his square, the scheme is one merely of alms-giving with a peculiar object, and is only one of a thousand similar schemes that have helped to keep the great masses in dependence and pauperism, by undertaking to provide for their wants. So far as he is to lend the capital he collects to them, making them pay interest for it, and pay the salaries of their governor, surgeon, clergyman, schoolmaster, &c., it is only a peculiar employment of capital, which Mr. Morgan alone fancies will be advantageous.

As the interest of money is very low, and as there are a great many persons anxious to employ spare capital in an advantageous manner, and yet never think of employing it as Mr. Morgan recommends, the presumption is that his recommendation will not be profitable; in other words, the people whom he proposes to tempt into his village really produce more and gain more by their present employment, than they would by following his lead. Stripping the scheme of all disguises, it is a mere plan to give a forced direction to capital and labour.

Then comes the question, can it be more for the advantage of the people to direct their labour towards the construction of Mr. Morgan's square, with a house for the governor, &c., than to direct their labour as at present, according to their own views, and under the general laws that regulate society? Do the mass of the people know better than Mr. Morgan how to employ their labour and capital, or know what is for their own interest? He proposes, like a great number of statesmen, to give a new direction to a certain portion of capital and labour, fancying that he knows better how to direct them than the people themselves. It is the error of Corn-law legislators in another form. As long as Mr. Morgan could not remove his self-supporting village from the control of the civil magistrate, and it must pay, like every other portion of the land and labour of the community, a fair share of all national and local burdens, and must pay as rent a fair interest on the capital invested in the land, he would subject his villagers to payments for a governor, a clergyman, and a great variety of officers over and above all those who conduct the government of society and perform the services of religion. It is a scheme, in fact, for ex-



THE WAR PRISON, NEAR TOY-ROYAL, DARTMOOR.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



tending the Government and the Church, after a peculiar and most restrictive form, and Mr. Morgan utterly fails to explain how further mulcting labour for that purpose can be beneficial to the labourers.

Mr. Morgan proposes "rigidly to exclude competition and a spirit of rivalry from his proposed Christian colony." It is this pernicious principle of competition, he says, "that has been the great impediment, both in Protestant and Roman Catholic countries, to the existence of vital Christianity." Mr. Morgan, therefore, is the declared opponent of competition; and as he cannot point out any regulation or any institution, which introduces competition into society, he must be acting contrary to the natural constitution of society rigidly to exclude competition. He is to frame society, not on the principle of its growth, but on the principles of Mr. Morgan. While he demands additional payments from his labourers, for governors, secretaries, &c., he deprives them of the motives which stimulate exertion. He would make them poorer, and exact more from them. He assumes that their labour, in the villages where there would be no competition, would be more productive than the ordinary labour of competitive society. His assumption is contradicted by experience.

With a climate equal to any in the world, and with a soil unsurpassed in fertility, Paraguay, the seat of his model society, where everything was regulated, has become a desolate waste; while the United States have grown, under the influence of competition, to be a mighty empire. In Paraguay, a few weak and simple-minded beings, uniform in sentiment and feeling—very much, too, under the influence of the Romish priesthood—live through an oyster-like existence, and then sink into the grave, knowing no more, and being no more known, than the monkeys of their forests. In the United States, millions of active and intelligent beings are converting a waste into a happy abode for freedom and intelligence. Doing the will of their Creator, they are rearing up a mighty people, and subduing the material world to their purposes. To them Nature has already revealed some of the grandest of her secrets. They taught the rest of mankind to bring the lightning from heaven; and they, as Sir D. Brewster stated at the opening of the British Association at Edinburgh, have taught us how to calculate the exact length of the day of a planet that was probably destroyed before man existed. They employ the steam-horse to carry them from one end of their country to the other; and they use the lightning for their messenger. All this they have done under a keener competition than exists elsewhere in the world; yet Mr. Morgan, with a painful blindness to these facts, denounces competition, and prefers the system of Paraguay to that of the United States.

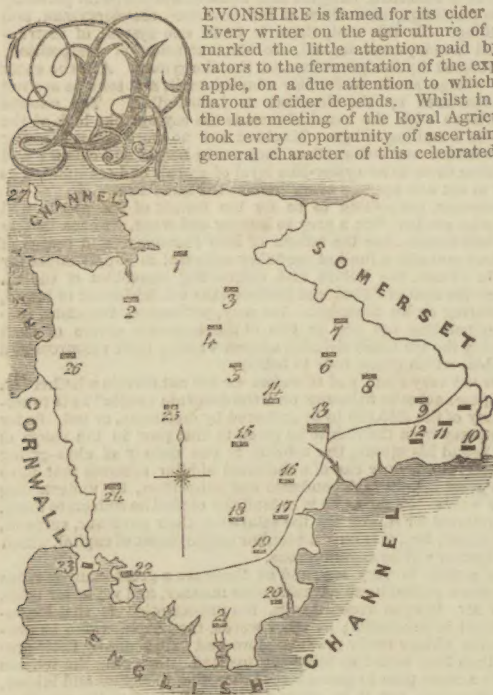
He would reduce, too, our varied, and glorious, and expanding society—for glorious it is, notwithstanding many defects—to the level of an Indian village brought under subjection by the united influence of the sword and supernatural terror. Banishing competition, he would make all men no better than monks, and send us back to the uniform sloth of the pigstye monastery. At the same time he injures and degrades Christianity, by associating it with such perversions, and describing it as opposed to competition, which is as much a part of society as the hands and legs of man.

We should extend our remarks too far, were we to notice half the errors and foolishnesses of the Self-Supporting Village scheme—as if every village, or rather every man who now honestly pays for what he consumes, were not self-supporting—and must content ourselves with these few remarks. We regret to see the names of many of the clergy announced as supporters of such a foolish scheme. For them to countenance it, betrays an uneasiness and a readiness to promote silly changes foreign to their character, which can only be detrimental to their interests and their influence.

## BRITISH AGRICULTURE.

BY THOMAS ROWLANDSON.

### PART II.—DEVONSHIRE.



- |                |                      |                |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 Barnstaple   | 10 Lyme Regis        | 18 Ashburton   |
| 2 Bideford     | 11 Axminster         | 19 Totnes      |
| 3 South Molton | 12 Colyton           | 20 Dartmouth   |
| 4 Dorridge     | 13 Exeter            | 21 Kingsbridge |
| 5 Chumleigh    | 14 Crediton          | 22 Plymouth    |
| 6 Tiverton     | 15 Moreton Hampstead | 23 Devonport   |
| 7 Bampton      | 16 Tavistock         | 24 Tavistock   |
| 8 Chulhampton  | 17 Chudleigh         | 25 Oakhampton  |
| 9 Honiton      | 1 Newton Abbott      | 26 Holsworthy  |

negar. Both these faults might be remedied by a careful attention to the process of fermentation—for we tasted some of excellent "bouquet," but of deficient strength.

From these remarks it will be perceived that we are no admirers of the bulk of the home-made "doctored" ciders, so emphatically praised by native Devonians. The fact is, fermentation is a most delicate process, requiring constant attention and care—so much so, that the necessary superintendence can only be remunerative when carried out on a large scale, and cannot be given in the management of the produce of the majority of orchards. For this reason we are Goths enough to give a preference to the cider manufactured by the dealers, even at the risk of having it "doctored"—which, we believe, is nothing more than using a little sugar occasionally, to give the cider strength—when, as sometimes happens in cold summers, the apples are deficient in the saccharine material.

We must confess to enjoying a glass of cider (we presume, home-made), free from the defects alluded to, at the hospitable *fête champêtre* of Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P., at Killerton. It ought, however, to be remarked, that at Killerton and its vicinity there are eruptions of volcanic ash amongst the prevailing red sandstone rock—a circumstance which, we believe, is invariably found to increase the quantity and quality of orchard produce.

Good general farming land appears to hold a proportional value for growing apples. It is worth noticing that some of the most celebrated orchards for producing cider in Devonshire are situated on a similar geological formation with those occupied by the best orchards in the counties of Hereford and Worcester, viz. on the cornstones and marls of the old red sandstone.

The value of cider varies from £2 to £5 per hogshead; but the greatest portion does not fetch above £2 10s. The average produce is said to be ten hogsheads per acre.

Clouted or scalded cream is not only used in Devonshire as a table luxury, eaten with tarts, &c., but is also the preliminary operation in manufacturing butter. This mode of preparing milk for butter-making is peculiar to the West of England. The milk, as soon as it is drawn from the cow, is strained into shallow pans, in each of which about half-a-pint of water is previously placed: in winter, the same quantity of boiling water is used. The water is to prevent the milk sticking to the pan, by which it would be burned, and rendered useless for the purpose of obtaining cream for table use or butter-making. According to the weather, it is allowed to remain in the dairy undisturbed twelve or twenty-four hours. In sultry weather, the morning's milk is scalded in the evening; in cool weather, it would be retained until the following morning, and scalded with the previous evening's milk.

Scalding is variously performed, but is generally done over a small charcoal furnace; sometimes on a clear wood fire; or, better than either, by means of a water-bath. By the first plan, the pans are placed on the iron plate which covers the furnace, and moved slowly towards the fire, so as gradually to increase the heat of the milk. This usually takes from 40 to 50 minutes—to much haste being frequently a cause of failure with persons unaccustomed to the practice. The period of removing the pan from the fire is indicated by the appearance of small bubbles under "the head" of cream, giving the surface a dimpled appearance. The temperature should be kept at 180° Fahrenheit, which is 32° below the boiling point; if the heat should rise to the latter, the cream formed at the top becomes broken and injured for this purpose. When the milk is removed from the fire, it is replaced in the dairy, and care taken to preserve the surface of the cream unbroken. It is skimmed from 12 to 36 hours after, and the cream sold in that state, or made into butter. A much better plan of scalding cream than either of those above enumerated, would be to heat the milk in a water-bath, the bath being heated by means of a steam-pipe from a steamer in an adjoining apartment, from which it could be conducted by means of a leaden pipe, having a valve attached to it, to shut the steam off, or let it on, at pleasure. By this means, with the aid of a thermometer, the milk could be kept at

any desired temperature during any part of the operation. This system would also be found more economical, particularly in large dairies, as by this means a trough (the water-bath) of any capacity can be heated; and, if found desirable to divide this into compartments so as to economize heat at periods of the year when cows cease to give a full flow of milk, very little mechanical ability is required to so subdivide it. By using a wooden trough of this description as a bath, and employing zinc or glass milk-pans, with perforated drainers to each, the process will nearly approach perfection. There exists in the West of England a prejudice in favour of butter formed from scalded cream: that it yields a larger amount of vendible butter from a given quantity of milk, and with less labour in churning, we are willing to concede, but that it is of equal flavour with butter formed from fresh cream, or that it will keep so well as the latter, we totally deny; the extra weight of the butter formed by the scalding process is owing to the coagulated albumen which is formed in heating the milk, which becomes incorporated with the butter, thus adding to the weight but injuring the quality. Whilst we, in some degree, condemn the practice of making butter from scalded cream, we must confess that this delicacy in various forms might be much more generally used at table. We have no less authority than that of "The Friar of Orders Grey," that he enjoyed "Good fat pullet and clouted cream," a dish with which M. Soyer omitted to grace the tables at the Agricultural dinner at Exeter, but which we opine would have given more satisfaction to epicurian palates there assembled than the sight of the huge "baron" or "agricultural arch." Before this celebrated *artiste of the cuisine* takes his final leave of the Reform, perhaps he will take this hint, and astonish its members by some new sauces, compounded of clouted cream, oyster, lobster, crayfish, shrimp, &c., instead of the queer compounds of grease, flour, and water, which are often designated by the above titles. We pledge ourselves that such compositions would immortalise him amongst gourmands, and for a name might be termed "Soyer's Ambrosia," a fitting accompaniment to "Soyer's Nectar," or the fame of "Exeter Sauce" might eclipse that of the "Exeter Pudding."

The climate of Devonshire varies greatly according to situation, as will be perceived by comparing the two following registers—one kept at Ilfracombe on the Bristol Channel, and the other at Oakhampton near the foot of Dartmoor, elevated about 200 feet above the level of the sea.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Ilfracombe ..	53	48	52	57	62	64	65	66	61	62	58	56
Oakhampton ..	34	36	41	43	50	55	62	63	57	46	41	39
Difference ..	18	12	11	14	12	9	3	2	4	16	17	16

A reference to the above will at once show the great difference that must exist between the value of two farms so differently placed in respect to climate, even if in all other circumstances they were similarly situated. The difference in climate here noticed, which is so much greater than that which is due to elevation, is owing to the proximity of Oakhampton to the extensive moors and swamps of Dartmoor, which by their elevation attract so much rain, which, being retained in the spongy peat soil of that district, continually diminishes the temperature by absorption of heat consequent on the evaporation of so much moisture.

In a county so extensive as Devonshire, occupying 1,654,400 acres, it may be expected to find a great variety of soils. It is generally estimated that 1,200,000 acres are occupied in arable, meadow, and pasture; whilst 454,000 acres remain in an uncultivated state: of the latter, the greater portion is to be found in the vicinity of Dartmoor and North Devon. The soils of Devonshire, like those of Cornwall, have considerable reference to the rocks on which they are placed; so singularly, however, are the various rocks and soils of Devon intermixed with each other, that, without a map, it is almost impossible to give a detailed account of the boundaries of each district, a minute description of which would occupy much space, and at the same time be tedious.

The South Hams district includes the whole of the south of Devon, extending from Teignmouth through Ashburton to Beeralston, with a northern prolongation to Tavistock: there exists a small protrusion of Dartmoor within the limits here named. The rocks that constitute this part of Devonshire consist of clay, slate, limestone, and the volcanic product, so often noticed in Cornwall, called dunstone; whilst in the vicinity of Tavistock there are several eruptions of greenstone: over a considerable extent of this district trap-rocks, intermingled with trappian ash, are to be found, the decomposition of which has formed some of the most fertile soils in Devon. Of this neighbourhood it is remarked, by Sir H. De la Beche, "that it would appear as if trappian ash had been thrown out abundantly from some vent or vents between Petherwin and Tavistock, this ash being accumulated in great thickness about Milton Abbot (probably the cause of the celebrated rich grazing lands of this neighbourhood) and other adjacent places. Volcanoes seem to have ejected molten matter and ashes during the formation of the Petherwin rocks and of those which immediately followed, so that their products became equally mingled with both accumulations."

The slaty ash beds are occasionally calcareous, and are intermingled with calcareous slate and nodules of limestone; at Longford, between Kilworthy and Tavistock, and in the valley of the Inny between Trekillern and Trearrel Bridge, fused trap and ash are mixed with argillaceous slate and a small quantity of limestone. Calcareous matter is so abundant amongst the trappian ash of this locality, that, by selecting the more calcareous portions, it is burnt for lime, great care being taken to prevent any slag from forming in the kilns."

The whole of this district is intersected by limestone rocks, or rocks containing a considerable quantity of calcareous matter, the intermixture of which with the argillaceous slates effects their more rapid but still slow decomposition; thus constantly renewing the soil, which, from the calcareous and arenaceous matters present, is of a more open character than it otherwise would be. The South Hams cattle are larger than the North Devon, and are similar to the old Yorkshire cattle, with crumpled short horns. They are better calculated for the pail than for fat. A line, stretching from near Chudleigh to beyond Colmington, passes nearly through the centre of the red sandstone district, and is justly considered one of the most fertile districts in Devon, as regards either arable cultivation or for dairy purposes: a deep red loam is its prevailing feature, rather light and sandy on the uplands. The crops on this district are always very forward, owing, in a great measure, to the absorptive powers of the soil occasioning little evaporation; in dry summers it is apt to be scorched, but the general moist character of the climate usually prevents any material loss through drought. It is principally in the district under notice that the Devon water-meadows are found, which formed so interesting a feature at the late Exeter meeting. Volcanic ash is intermixed with the sandstone of this district, of which Sir H. De la Beche states there is a fine illustration to be found in a quarry on the estate of Sir T. Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P., at Killerton; and also at Barton. May not the soft character of the water, so highly prized by the makers of irrigated meadows in this district, arise from the fact of the springs passing through and partly liberating the alkalis in the volcanic ash just noticed as existing in the vicinity? We were not aware of the fact here quoted until after our return from Exeter; otherwise we should have been tempted to have carefully investigated this circumstance, at the risk of losing our share of the entertainment provided by the hospitable Baronet of Killerton. It was a repeated subject of enquiry at these water-meadows whether the streams used for irrigation grew good water-cresses, it being remarked at the time that the best water-cresses were found growing in hard water; the fact being that hard water generally contains sulphate of lime, thus affording the sulphur necessary to the plant's growth. If, however, the springs, passing through a decomposing volcanic ash, contain sulphate of potash, the soft waters at Killerton and other places may be capable of growing water-cresses, and be, at the same time, soft water. We do not assert that the Killerton and other adjacent springs are soft or hard; all that we assert is, that the circumstances of soft water growing water-cresses, and being also favourable for irrigation, are perfectly reconcilable; and it is highly probable that in this neighbourhood the two facts are co-existent.

The centre of Devonshire, stretching from Chudleigh to Torrington, and from Bampton to Hartland, is very much intermixed with a light-coloured friable dunstone, the centre of which is, however, intersected by tongues of the red sandstone district already described, and the moory district which lies on the west side of Devon. The soil of this centre part of Devon generally consists of a free open loam, well calculated for arable cultivation. On the east and west of the zone just described is to be found a tract of poor upland and moory soil, that the one to the east, on the borders of Somerset, being only of small extent; that the west, and adjoining Cornwall, occupies a considerable space, and consists of a cold grey loam on a white and yellow clay. On these moors a good deal of sharp quartz gravel is found, locally known as whiteacre. Both these moory tracts are devoted to rearing sheep and young cattle.

North Devon, so celebrated for its breed of horned cattle, occupies the northern division of the county, stretching from Dulverton to near Hartland. There are several elevated moors and hills in this division—Dunkery Beacon, part of the forest of Exmoor, being 1890 feet; Castle-Head Down, 1500 feet; Chapman Barrows, 1200; Halston Barrow (Coombe Martin), 900 feet; Great Hangman Hill (same parish), 800 feet, above the level of the sea: the general range of the Exmoor Hills towards South Molton is 850 feet above the same level. Hordown-Gate, between Ilfracombe and Barnstaple, is elevated 1000 feet, and is cultivated to its summit. Owing to the prevalence of westerly winds, the climate is comparatively mild; notwithstanding which, it is surprising to witness the manner in which the North Devon cattle thrive on the elevated pastures of this part of Devon. The whole of North Devon is composed of slate rocks of a mixed arenaceous and argillaceous character: when the latter prevail, or still better, when the *débris* of each species becomes intimately mixed, good pasture lands are formed. The slate rocks of North Devon are remarkable, when compared with the same formation in South Devon and Cornwall, for their almost entire absence of volcanic ash or other interrupted igneous product. Not far from the city of Exeter, in the direction of Dartmoor, we pass from the fertile sand and dunstone district, and enter upon one of much less fertility, consisting of a grey loam mixed with quartz gravel (white acre), and a not inconsiderable quantity of peaton reddish brown clay of a retentive nature; much of this country is broken into abrupt irregularities, terminating in crags and precipices, the level surface being encumbered with detached pieces of granite and other rocks. The wild and sterile aspect of many parts of this district form a striking contrast as compared with the fertile vales on the coast of South Devon. On the eastern confines of Devon, bordering on Somerset and Dorset, is a tract of country consisting of an intermixture of the greensand and lias formations, at the junctions of which are frequently to be found veins of excellent land. In the neighbourhood of Lyme Regis the soil is poor, consisting of blue lias clay, and is principally kept in pasture. Along the sea-coast the soil is generally composed of a strong reddish brown, flinty loam, of various depths, superposed on a deep stratum of chalk. The soil just noticed is similar to that found in many chalk districts.

We have reserved the consideration of the district of Dartmoor Forest, which, with the surrounding wastes, is estimated to comprise nearly one half the uncultivated lands of Devon, until the last, as it is peculiarly circumstanced, and at the present time is likely to excite considerable interest, in consequence of its

being selected as a convict station, for which purpose it is extremely well adapted, an immense prison having been erected here during the last war for the confinement of prisoners of war. Its extent may be imagined, when it is stated that it was calculated to contain 10,000 prisoners, and had barracks at a short distance therefrom capable of accommodating 2000 troops. These buildings have been unoccupied since the period alluded to, excepting a small portion, which has been converted into a peat charcoal, naphtha, vegetable tallow, &c. manufactory; and, if situation would command success, none could be conceived more advantageous for the business, as it is situated in a district occupying 80,000 acres composed of peat of different degrees of thickness, the monotony of the scene being only interrupted by projecting granitic tors and boulders. The reader will form a pretty correct opinion of the character of the surrounding country by referring to the Sketch inserted in this day's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

It is impossible throughout the universe to select a spot so admirably adapted for the purpose of making a grand but at the same time an economical experiment, of the advantages likely to arise to the public by causing our penal establishments to be self-supporting. We shall endeavour to briefly set forth the public advantages which may be fairly expected to be derived from using convict labour to develop the mineral and agricultural wealth now dormant at Dartmoor. Amongst the benefits to be obtained will be the increase to the aggregate wealth of the community by the more abundant production of farming produce over so extended a surface, which is at present not only a waste itself, but is the cause of rendering contiguous tracts less fertile, owing to its lowering the annual average temperature of the adjoining districts whilst in its undrained state, which circumstance has been previously noticed. Limestone is not far distant, and can be procured with facility and in abundance, whether it should be required as a preliminary dressing, for the purpose of reclaiming the waste in the first instance, or for the purpose of calcining with the potash felspathic minerals found in the adjacent granite, in order to render the vegetable alkali in the rock sufficiently soluble to be used as a manure, by which means the reclaimed soil may be maintained in a constant state of fertility: for carrying on these calculations, fuel is provided on the spot in abundance of peat. The mineral wealth of the district may be turned to profitable account in making another essential ingredient of fertility—the super-phosphate of lime—in the manner named in our account of Cornwall. As a source of revenue, and a means of employment, the tin mines of Dartmoor might be made eminently productive: to this latter it may be advanced that the tin ores of Dartmoor are so mixed with iron and other foreign substances, that they cannot be profitably dressed, so as to bring them up to the smelters' standard; it must, however, be borne in mind, that the smelters' standard is an arbitrary one, only chosen for their own convenience and to suit their old processes, whereas chemical means are now known by which a much purer tin than that manufactured by the smelters can be procured from very poor ores. The use of chemistry in modifying and improving our metallurgical processes, so as to profitably convert many products now wasted, such as sulphur, &c., to agricultural and other economical uses, has never yet been attempted. The Government, in making Prince Town a convict station, might take the initiative with great advantage to the country, to the convicts, and to the future revenue of the Prince of Wales, whose property it is, in right of being Duke of Cornwall. The situation presents employment for convicts in the following capacities:—in extracting and dressing ores, which may be carried further, to the extraction of the refined metal, if deemed prudent to do so; in cutting granite for public buildings or sale; in reclaiming and subsequent cultivation of the surrounding wastes, so as to make the establishment agriculturally self-supporting; in extracting felspathic minerals and limestone; grinding coprolites, and converting them into fertilizers; cutting peat for carrying on these processes, as also for many metallurgical operations. A bondage spent in labours like these could not fail to have the effect of converting the greater part of prisoners into characters capable of maintaining themselves at the expiry of their sentences, and would be particularly well calculated to the future redemption of that large class of prisoners continually produced by our crowded cities, such as pickpockets, &c., who have never been brought up to any regular employment. By these means, the Dartmoor convict station might become a normal school for supplying good miners, masons, agricultural labourers, &c., to our thriving colonies in Australia, &c.; for we entirely concur with the conclusion arrived at by the Committee who recently reported on Prison Discipline, "that the great majority of convicted prisoners are open to the same good motives and good impulses which influence other human beings, and, therefore, that a system of encouragement to good conduct, and endeavours to inspire feelings of self-respect, self-reliance, and hopefulness for the future, which have been tried in some of our largest establishments, ought to be adopted." We know of no place where the advantages here enumerated can be so well combined as at Dartmoor; and, under a well-devised system of mixed agricultural, mineral, and artisan labour, cannot fail to be eminently successful. The practicability of reclaiming Dartmoor has been placed beyond doubt by Mr. Fowler, of Prince Hall Farm, who has turned his attention to the subject; he having twice obtained the first prize for the best crop of Swede turnips from land on Dartmoor which was a waste when he took it: his competitors residing in all parts of the South Hams.

The agricultural exports of Cornwall and Devon consist of cattle and sheep; from the latter county also a considerable quantity of butter is sent off. The two counties do not grow quite sufficient grain for their own consumption.

A valuable lot of sheep called the Bampton sheep are produced in Devon—they have several characteristics of the Cotswold.

The agriculture of Cornwall presents a striking feature of management, in consequence of being divided into so many small farms; whilst that of Devonshire has no particular salient point, owing to its being so much occupied in grazing, for which its climate and soil peculiarly adapt it.

### WILL OF THE LATE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Probate of the will and three codicils of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., M.P., P.C., F.R.S., F.S.A., has been granted to Colonel J. Peel, his brother; the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, and the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse (not "Sir J.," which has gone the round of the papers). To the latter two he leaves £1000; to Lady Peel £3000, with £100,000 under settlement; his eldest daughter, Viscountess Villiers, received a provision on her marriage; he leaves to his daughter Eliza £25,000; and to his younger sons, Frederick-William, John-Floyd, and Arthur-Wellesley, the residue of his personality. Legacies to all his servants, and £750 to be distributed in the winter season among the poor of Tamworth, Drayton, and other places described. The entailed estates are succeeded to by his son, the present Sir Robert; and certain freeholds at Sutton Coldfield and Hampton-in-Arden he has devised to his second son, Frederick. His personal estate, estimated at £500,000, required a stamp of £6000.

The last of Sir Robert Peel's testamentary papers is most important, and which he desired should remain in full force as a codicil or testamentary paper, notwithstanding even the revocation of his will, except only in the event that he should specifically revoke or vary this disposition:—

"I give and bequeath to Viscount Mahon and E. Cardwell, Esq., all my unpublished letters, papers, and documents, whether of a private or public nature, in print or MSS.; and considering such collection includes the whole of my confidential correspondence from 1812 to my decease, and that, during a considerable portion of that period, I was employed in the service of the Crown, or took an active part in Parliamentary business, it is highly probable that much of my correspondence will be interesting, and calculated to throw light upon the conduct and character of public men, and the political events of the time. I give to them full discretion with respect to the selection for publication of any portion of that correspondence; and I leave it to them to decide on the period and mode of publication, in the full assurance that they will so exercise such discretion, that no honourable confidence shall be betrayed, no private feelings be unnecessarily wounded, and no public interests injuriously affected, in consequence of premature or indiscreet publication."

"I am especially anxious that no portion of my correspondence with her Majesty Queen Victoria or his Royal Highness Prince Albert should be made public use of during the life of either, without previous communication with parties who may be enabled to ascertain that there is no objection on the part of either to the use proposed to be made of such correspondence."

"I authorize my trustees to dispose of the copyright, if the mode in which publication should be determined on be that in which pecuniary compensation could be fairly and equitably made; not meaning, however, in any way to fetter their discretion in respect to the giving of gratuitous access to the documents whenever they think it advisable. In case that any monies should arise from the publication after paying costs, that the residue be applied to the relief of deserving persons being in need, who are engaged, or have been engaged, in pursuits of art, literature, or science, or in aid of institutions established for the relief of artists or literary and scientific persons."

"I give my trustees the fullest power to destroy such parts as they think proper, and to provide in London a place of custody for those selected for preservation, and cause proper catalogues to be prepared. I authorize them to give any letters, papers, and documents to the State Paper-office, the British Museum, or other institution of a like nature, upon such arrangement as to their permanent preservation shall be satisfactory; and the rest of the documents, &c., to be deposited at the mansion of Drayton Manor, and I request that the member of my family in the occupation thereof will afford suitable rooms for their security and the access thereto by my trustees. £1000 to be set apart in providing for expenses attending the execution of the trusts. Dated 24th March, 1849."

The father of this distinguished statesman, and the first baronet, died possessed of upwards of a million in funded and personal property.

FATAL COLLISION.—On Tuesday morning, about one o'clock, the first-class brig *William Rushton*, when in the Channel, somewhere off the Ormes Head, and between Point Lynns and Puffin Island, came into collision with the Dublin and Liverpool steamer *Minerva*, bound from Kingstown to Liverpool. The *Minerva* is one of the new line of opposition boats which have been started to compete with the City of Dublin Company, long known in the trade, and is one of the fastest, as well as one of the sharpest built, which frequent the Mersey. The collision was very severe, and in less than fifteen minutes after the vessels struck the *William Rushton* went down. Immediately on becoming fully aware of the impending danger—but when, alas! too late—every effort was made on board the steamer to avert the calamity. The engines were reversed, the ship's course altered, her boats lowered, and everything possible done to preserve the lives of the crew: however, these efforts were not effectual. Of the crew, eleven in number, seven perished—the master, cook, and two seamen only being saved. The brig was inward bound from Lagaira, and had on board a valuable cargo.



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

**MORNING READING.—ST. JAMES'S**  
THEATRE.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will give a MORNING READING on MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, commencing at half-past Two, of Shakespeare's play of HENRY IV., Part I. Doors open at Two, being Mrs. Fanny Kemble's last appearance in London this season. Boxes and stalls may be secured at Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street, and at the Box-office.

**ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.**  
Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, 1850, the Curtain will rise at 7 o'clock, with London's Equestrian and Dramatic Spectacle of ANCHER and the WILD HORSE. Mazeppe. To be succeeded by Batty's imitator artist, Mlle. Gardoni on the Tight Rope. To conclude with a favourite Farce.—Box-office open from 11 till 4.—Stage-manager, Mr. W. West.

**ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.**—On MONDAY, AUGUST 26th, and Three Following Days, Danson's PANORAMIC VIEW of the ALPS, and PASSAGE of the ARMY of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. Superb Menagerie and recent additions. Another Splendid Elephant. Promenade Concert, conducted by Mr. Gouley, select Programme of Ancient and Modern Music, including Solos by Mr. Lazarus, Mlle. Mazeppe, by Southey, concluding with a Colossal Tableau of Napoleon on Horseback, from David's well-known picture. Doors open from 9 A.M.; Feeding the Animals at 4 o'clock; at half-past 6; Passage of the Alps at 8; Fireworks at half-past 9. Admission, one shilling, on Wednesday, September 4, a Grand Dahlia Show, the last of the season.

**THE HIPPOPOTAMUS**, presented by H. H. The victory of Egypt to the Zoological Society of London, is exhibited daily from One to Six o'clock, at their GARDEN in the REGENT'S PARK. The Band of the 1st Life Guards will perform, by permission of Colonel Hall, every Saturday, at Four o'clock. Admission, ONE SHILLING; on Mondays, SIXPENCE.

**INDIA OVERLAND MAIL.—DIORAMA**  
GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—Additional Picture, MADRAS.—A Gigantic Moving Diorama ILLUSTRATING THE ROUTE of the OVERLAND MAIL to INDIA, from Southampton to Madras and Calcutta, is now OPEN DAILY.—Morning, Twelve o'clock; Afternoon, Three; Evening, Eight.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Reserved Seats, 3s. Doors open half-an-hour before each representation.

**THE NILE.**—Important Additions to this Panorama.—The Nubian Desert from the Second Cataract to Dongola. War-Dance by Firelight. March of Caravan by Moonlight. Morning Prayer. The Mummy of a High-Priest is added to the curiosities. Both banks of the river are shown in the painting. EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY. Daily at 3 and 8. Admission, 1s; 1st 2s; Stalls, 3s. Children and Schools, Half-price.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—During this week the ALPINE SINGERS from Styria will perform daily at Four, and in the Evenings at Half-past Eight. LECTURE on CHEMISTRY, by J. H. Pepper, Esq. LECTURE on DISSOLVING VIEWS daily at Half-past Four, and in the Evenings at a Quarter to Ten. Also a Series of Lectures on the ALPINE REGION and CEYLON, daily at One o'clock. DIVER and DIVING-BELL, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools, Half-price.

**NOTICE to EXHIBITORS** is hereby given, that her MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS have fixed the 31st of OCTOBER as the LAST DAY for RECEIVING APPLICATIONS for SPACE from the different LOCAL COMMITTEES of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands. Intending Exhibitors failing to give due and sufficient notice to the nearest Local Committee, cannot be assured that their claims for space will receive any consideration.  
August 17, 1850. M. DIGBY WYATT, Secretary.

**GEOLOGY.**—Elementary Collections, to facilitate the study of this interesting Science, can be had, from Two Guineas to One Hundred, of J. TENNANT, Mineralogist to her Majesty, 149, Strand, London.—Mr. Tennant also gives Private Instruction in Mineralogy and Geology.

**A TUTOR FOR COLLEGE.**—A Clergyman, M.A., late Fellow of his College, and a University Examiner, residing not far from London, and receiving into his family a very few young men to be prepared for College, has at present a vacancy. Several of his Pupils are now in each University, to whose friends references will be offered, as well as to a large body of Clergymen, Scholars and Clergymen in Oxford, Cambridge, and London.—Address, Rev. S. S., Clerical Registry, 36, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

**GUYS.—THE MEDICAL SESSION COMMENCES** on TUESDAY, the 1st of OCTOBER.—The Introductory Lecture will be given by BRANFORD B. COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., at two o'clock.—Gentlemen who desire to become Students must give satisfactory testimony as to their education and conduct. They are required to pay £40 for the first year, £40 for the second year, and £10 for every succeeding year of attendance; or the sum of £100 in one payment will entitle a Student to a perpetual ticket. Dressers, Clinical Clerks, Assistants, and Resident Obstetric Clerks are selected, according to merit, from those students who have attended a second year.—Mr. STOCKER, Apothecary to Guy's Hospital, is authorised to enter the names of Students, and to give further information, if required.

**CLERICAL, MEDICAL, AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.**—Established 1824.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. (less income-tax) on the paid-up capital on the shares of the Society, will be payable at this Office on and after Tuesday, the 20th day of August inst.  
An Act of Parliament, just obtained, enables this Society to give IMPORTANT BENEFITS to PERSONS now ASSURING, the particulars of which are set forth in a REPORT, which can be obtained of any of the Society's Agents, or by applying to  
GEO. H. PINCKARD, Resident Secretary, 99, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

**ROYAL HOTEL, WEST CLIFF, WHITBY.**  
This new and spacious Hotel, situated on the West Cliff, Whitby, in the North Riding of the county of York, commanding extensive and magnificent sea and inland views, is now open under very efficient superintendence. The Hotel is replete with every comfort and convenience, and no exertions will be spared to render it in all respects worthy of the patronage of those who may honour it with their support.

The town of Whitby is a particularly healthy and delightful watering-place; the surrounding country is unrivalled for its romantic scenery; whilst its antiquarian and geological treasures render it always interesting to the literary and scientific traveller.  
Whitby enjoys the advantage of a railway communication with all parts of the kingdom. An omnibus belonging to the Hotel attends at the station on the arrival and departure of each train.  
Royal Hotel, Whitby, 12th Aug., 1850.

**PAPER-HANGINGS.—COTTERELL**  
BROTHERS, 500, New Oxford-street (a few doors from Holborn), invite attention to the superior character of their PAPER-HANGINGS, comprising the very best designs of the day, both French and English. A stock of from 30,000 to 50,000 pieces is always on hand, so that they can supply any quantity, of every grade, class, and colour, for immediate use. Parties in the country should write for the Table to measure rooms, which, with a specimen of Cotterell's celebrated Penny Paper for bedrooms, will be sent post-paid on receipt of two postage stamps. COTTERELL BROTHERS' complete designs for walls and ceilings are well worth the inspection of persons of taste. The New Oxford-street Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 50, a few doors from Holborn; also at Bristol and Bath.

**DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTORY** and General FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, CARPET and FLOOR-CLOTH WAREHOUSE, 451, Oxford-street.—E. T. ARCHER solicits an inspection of his superior Paper-Hangings (made by his patented process), selected up to the walls of the very extensive range of Show-rooms in Panels, &c., &c., in every style of artistic arrangement, and for every kind of room. In addition, the rooms are furnished with superior Furniture (marked in plain figures the price), giving at one view a drawing-room fit for reception. Bed-room and other Paper-hangings, 4d. per yard. French and all Foreign Hangings of the first fabric. Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, at 3s to 3s 6d per yard. Best warranted Floor-Cloth (8 yards wide), cut to any dimensions, 2s 3d, 2s 6d, and 2s 9d per yard.

**CARPETS.—BRIGHT AND CO.'S PATENT**  
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# THE DARK-HAIR'D GIPSY OF THE SEA.†

WORDS AND MELODY BY S. N. ELINGTON, JUN.

ARRANGEMENTS BY PROFESSOR SMITH.

*Allegretto.*

*p* *cres.* *dim.* *p* *cres.* *dim.* *cres.*

Come o'er the wa - ters, come with me, Your

*cres.* *dim.* *cres.* *dim.* *cres.*

dark - hair'd Gip - sy of the sea! At night our boat shall soft - ly glide U - pon the peace - ful

*dim.* *p* *cres.* *cres.*

moon - lit tide; And we shall roam from shore to shore, With ra - pid sail or

*f* *dim.* *p* *cres.* *dim.* *p*

tune - ful oar, While tales of love and mu - sic's strain Shall charm the ro - vers on the main. While tales of

*cres.* *dim.* *f*

love and mu - sic's strain shall charm the ro - vers of the main.

† THE Gipsies and Pirates of the Archipelago flock together in large bodies, and, lying in boats, pass their days and nights floating from sea to sea. They never venture out unless the wind is fair and the waters are tranquil. They worship the Great Spirit of the winds and seas, and often freight a boat with shells, fruit, and flowers, as an offering to him. One of the most beautiful and daring of these female Gipsies loved a brave young Pirate of the Archipelago, and thus addresses him:—

Come o'er the waters, come with me,  
Your dark-haired Gipsy of the Sea!  
At night our boat shall softly glide  
Upon the peaceful moonlit tide;  
And we shall roam from shore to shore,  
With rapid sail or tuneful oar,  
While tales of love and music's strain  
Shall charm the rovers on the main.

Calm as a lovely swan shall float  
From isle to isle our Grecian boat;  
And when our fleet returns to land  
We'll banquet with the Pirate band;  
And when the festive cup goes round  
Your dark-haired maiden shall be found  
More light of foot, more swift in song,  
Than any of our Gipsy throng.

And we shall gather shells and flowers  
From pearly sands and summer bowers—  
A beauteous tribute to appease  
The Spirit of the winds and seas;  
And as we gaily glide along,  
With gentle breeze and merry song,  
You'll sing some barcarolle for me,  
Your dark-haired Gipsy of the Sea!

## MUSIC.

**CONCERT FOR THE ITALIAN REFUGEE FUND.**—St. Martin's Hall, on Monday night, was crowded to excess, and a large sum will be realised for the unfortunate refugees. The vocal attraction was very great, and such was the enthusiasm of the auditory, that nearly every piece was encored, the concert lasting until past midnight. The accompanists were Signori Schira, Bellini, Pinsuti, and Biletta; the solo instrumentalists were Mdme. Goffie (piano), Signor Briccialdi (flute), M. Sainton (violin), and Signor Piatti (violin-cello). Grisi sang the cavatina "Que la voce," from the "Puritani," to perfection: her cadenzas were in exquisite taste. Madame Viardot delighted the auditory with her Spanish airs. Mario was in his finest voice, and sang the air from Mercadante's "Gueranello" superbly. Madame Castellan, Mdle. de Meric, Signori Gardoni, Baucardé, Coletti, Tamburini, Tamberlik, Ciabatta, Maralti, Massol, Mei, Tagliafico, Ronconi, and Herr Formes also afforded their valuable aid. The trumpet duo from the "Puritani," sung by Ronconi and Formes, created a great sensation.

**MR. BUNN AT HARROGATE.**—The local papers report in enthusiastic terms Mr. Bunn's delivery of his Literary and Dramatic Monologue, with the Shakespearean illustrations. "As a reader and declamator," states the *Harrogate Advertiser* of Saturday last, "Mr. Bunn possesses all the ease, grace, elegance, and propriety that such a difficult undertaking requires, and his anecdote is pleasing and appropriate. The Rooms were well filled with a brilliant audience, who testified their gratification by loud and frequent applause." Mr.

Bunn will give another entertainment at Harrogate, at the Cheltenham Rooms, before the end of the season.

**MUSICAL EVENTS.**—Evening concerts will be given at Manchester on the 2d and 6th of September; and at Liverpool, on the 3d and 5th; Shrewsbury, on the 4th; and a morning concert at Harrogate on the 7th, at which Mdle. Parodi, Mdle. de Meric, Signori Gardoni and Coletti, will sing, and M. Vivier perform. Madame Sontag, Signor F. Lablache, &c., will commence a provincial tour in the west of England, next week. Madame Sontag has been engaged for the winter by Mr. Lumley. Madame Frezzolini, Mdle. Alboni, Signor Gardoni (and possibly Herr Formes), are engaged for the Italian Opera winter season at Madrid. Mdle. Angri is in negotiation for Vienna. Madame Grisi, Mdle. de Meric, Mdle. Corbari, Mario, Tamburini, Coletti, Tagliafico, Polonini, and Tamberlik, are engaged for St. Petersburg, for the winter season. Mdle. Steffanoni, Madame Vietti, Salvi, and Marini have been very successful at the Italian Opera, at the Castle Garden, New York. Mr. Sims Reeves is engaged for the Italian Opera in Paris, in November. Madame Viardot will recommence her engagement at the Grand Opera in Paris, in October. There was a brilliant attendance at the last entertainment for the season of Mr. John Parry, at the Music Hall, Store-street, last Monday. Bellini's "Norma" has been successfully performed this week, at the Surrey Theatre, with Mdle. Nau as the *Priestess*; Miss Anne Romer, *Adalgisa*; Mr. Travers, *Pollio*; Mr. G. Tedder, *Flavio*; and Borani, *Oroveso*. Meyerbeer's "Prophète" is in preparation for the Grand Opera in Brussels; the work is very popular at Aix-la-Chapelle and Frankfurt. Antoine Weinert,

a musician of the Court of King Stanislaus of Poland, has just expired at Warsaw, at the advanced age of one hundred: he gave lessons up to eighty-two. M. Quérion, the well-known pantomimist at the Grand Opera in Paris, who played the *Emperor* in "La Juive," the *Executioner* in "Jerusalem," the *Archbishop* in the "Reine de Chypre," &c., has committed suicide, having lost his employment through deafness. Alboni has gone to visit her natal Cosena, in the Papal States. The celebrated Mdme. Ugalde is expected to return to her duties at the Opéra Comique, in Paris, next month, after her sojourn in Spain.

**JOHN O'GAUNT'S PALACE AT LINCOLN.**—The beautiful oriel window, so well known to antiquaries, and which excited the attention and admiration of the Archaeological Society in 1848, was advertised for sale a short time since (preparatory, it is supposed, to some alterations), when Earl Brownlow became the purchaser. His Lordship has since presented the window to the county magistrates, with a view to its being preserved in the Castle, which will form an appropriate site, it having been one of the official residences of Prince John. The south wall, which contains this window, is the only portion of the palace that has not fallen a prey to the hand of time, or the taste of a late proprietor. The front next the street, which was pretty entire when Buck published his view in 1726, with the arms of England and France quarterly on a large shield, has been entirely pulled down and rebuilt, and deprived of its ancient character and ornament. The window, which has survived the chances of 500 years, covered with sculpture, is still in good preservation.